

# THE Chemist and Druggist; A MONTHLY TRADE CIRCULAR.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL AND REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

Vol. I.—No. 10.]

JUNE 15TH, 1860.

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For particulars of Postage, &c. see over.

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## ALMANACK.

JUNE.			JULY.		
16	S	John Wesley born 1703.	1	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
17	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	2	M	Hahnemann died, 1843.
18	M	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	3	Tu	Dog days begin.
19	Tu	Examiners' Meeting, 11.	4	W	Council Meeting, 11.
20	W	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	5	Th	Dividends due at Bank.
21	Th	Proclamation. Rosemary in season.	6	F	Old Midsummer Day.
22	F	Leaves of Elder for ointment and gr. oil.	7	S	Oxford Term ends.
23	S	Leaves of Leopard Bane obtained.	8	S	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
24	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	9	M	Capsules of White Poppy.
25	M	Sheriffs elected.	10	Tu	Roots of Tormentil.
26	Tu	Quarter Sessions this week.	11	W	Peppermint.
27	W	Massacre of Cawnpore, 1857.	12	Th	Pennyroyal.
28	Th	Pharmacopœia, 11.	13	F	Mint for Distilled Waters.
29	F	Wakerobin, or Cuckoo fruit.	14	S	Lavender flowers in season.
30	S	Pharmaceutical Act, 1852.	15	S	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. St. Swithin.

## NOTICES.

*The Subscription to our Journal is payable in advance, and must be accompanied by a Reference Card, or some other proof of the Subscriber being a bonâ fide Chemist and Druggist. Post Office Orders to be made payable to the Publisher, JAMES FIRTH, who is alone authorised to receive accounts.*

*All communications to be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW LANE, E.C.; any having in view our interests or those of the Trade, will be very acceptable.*

*Every thing intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until the morning previous to publication.*

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## NOTICES.

The extraordinary length of our Botanical Calender obliges us to omit Notions and Chips and several articles which are in type. T. Daubney's letter shall appear in our next.

The present number contains an interesting letter from our Special Correspondent in Philadelphia.

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"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" is published on the 15th of each month, and supplied for a Subscription, *payable in advance*, of 4s. per Annum.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" is supplied to *Members of the Trade only*, and will be forwarded, on receipt of the above sum, *plus the postage*, which for Great Britain, Ireland, the West Indies, Nova Scotia, Canada, the Cape, America, and most parts of the Continent, will be 1s. per Annum. For other countries the regular newspaper rate will cover its transmission, as it is *Registered for Transmission abroad*.

Subscribers can commence with the present year (in which case they will receive the numbers from January), or from the first number, when they will be entitled to the seven numbers already issued, and their subscription will end in September. The contents of the previous numbers will be found at the end of the literary matter in No. 6.

*It must be distinctly understood* that unless orders for the "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," are accompanied by a remittance in stamps or otherwise, no notice can be taken of them.

We have established a Branch Office at 26, St. James' Square, Wolverhampton, where communications connected with the district may be addressed.

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### SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Subject to 10 per Cent. for Six, and 20 per Cent. for Twelve Insertions, if paid in Advance.)

Page—30s.    Half Page—20s.    Quarter Page—12s. 6d.    Per Line—1s.

Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, not exceeding Two Lines, will be inserted for 1s. each.

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### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Glycerin and Cod Liver Oil; their History, Introduction, Therapeutic Value, and Claims upon Professional and Public Attention. To which is added a Chapter on Physic-Taking; or Counsels for the Sick. By W. Burnham Willmott, Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society, &c.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. Part 8.

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### GAZETTE OF THE MONTH, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Addinell, John, druggist and confectioner, Stockton-upon-Tees.

Coleman, Edward Hayling, surgeon, Wolverhampton.

Sweetlove, Thomas, chemist, Great-bridge, Staffordshire.

Williams, John, surgeon and apothecary, Pontypool.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Davies, Thomas Phillips, and William Pritchard, surgeons, &c., East Retford.

Sanderson, Marmaduke, and William Hopwood Walker, manufacturing chemists, Leeds.

Searby, Wright, and William Martin Searby, chemists and druggists, Norwich.

Stack, William, and Michael John Stack, chemical manure manufacturers and manure merchants, Norwich.

Williams, John Lewis, and Peter Williams, surgeons and apothecaries, Carmarthen.

#### DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

Banker, E., homœopathic chemist, first, 2s.



## CHEMICAL POLLUTION OF THE THAMES.

WE are indebted to Mr. Thomas Spencer, F.C.S. (the discoverer of electrottype), for the substance of the following article, which we condense from an ably written, and privately printed report, "On the Corrosion of Iron Mains, and the effects of Gas Leakage on the Metropolitan street earth," drawn up for the "New River Company." This report originated in preparing evidence for the Select Committee of the House of Commons, now sitting in deliberation upon the forthcoming Metropolitan Gas Bill. It is framed in no spirit of antagonism to the existing gas companies, but deals with great public questions in a calm spirit of scientific research.

We pass over that portion of the report which refers in detail to the corrosion of iron mains, and the effects of gas leakage on street earth, to get to the most important part, where the impurity of the Thames is largely traced to the chemical action of this gas-impregnated mud, when it is washed down to the river. Mr. Spencer shows that from defective jointing in the metropolitan gas pipes, a leakage of gas takes place, equal to about 25 per cent. of the whole manufacture, a great proportion of which escapes into the earth of the thoroughfares. He shows that iron main pipes will exist in underground use in carrying water, for about a century, if subjected to no other influence than moisture arising from rainfall. He shows that iron main water-pipes, from some cause, are found to rot in seven years, and he clearly proves this cause to be the state of the earth arising from gas-leakage. He shows that the continuance of the leakage renders all the surrounding moisture highly alkaline, and thereby converts it into the best possible conducting medium for promoting the galvanic action between the lead and iron at the joints, and producing corrosion with greater rapidity than where the moisture contains only earthy matters in solution. These conclusions are all drawn from careful experiments and observations.

In approaching the question of the Chemical Pollution of the Thames, Mr. Spencer modestly, though firmly, attributes all the pollution to the *black mud*. The examinations made by all the government reporters upon drainage, &c., prove that the offensive effluvia are not due to the water itself, but to the peculiar black mud found on the river's banks. This mud, according to Mr. Spencer, derives its offensive character from sulphurous oxide of iron—the sulphur of which is acquired, in the first instance, from the action of gas-leakage on the oxide of the corroded street mains.

To prove its connection with this oxide, it is necessary to trace its passage from the one point to the other. The surface of cast-iron, laid in moist earth, soon acquires a coating of oxide, though not with nearly so much rapidity as wrought iron placed in the same circumstances. An important, but hitherto overlooked fact is, that the oxide of cast-iron *soon becomes magnetic*, while that of wrought-iron usually remains in the state of inert peroxide (ordinary rust). Consequently, in the one case, we have an energetic body which neutralises organic odours, and rapidly absorbs sulphur; in the other, a comparatively inert one, which exercises little, if any, influence on the same substances. The fact that both oxides are red, has probably prevented this important difference from being earlier recognised. Red oxide is usually set down by chemists as peroxide, while black oxide alone is considered to be true magnetic oxide. This is far from being the case; some of the most energetic magnetic oxide is as red as peroxide, and is obtained from corroded cast-iron.

In this property of the magnetic oxide to absorb sulphur, we at once see what becomes of that belonging to the escaped gas, and equally, that arising from the reaction of the gypseous earth. In a word, the sulphur from each of these sources is rapidly absorbed by the magnetic oxide of the cast-iron, which not only causes the increased corrosion complained of, but the periodical effluvia emitted from the tidal banks of the river. For example:—on absorbing sulphur, the bulk of magnetic



oxide is *necessarily enlarged*, while its colour changes from red to blackish grey. No sooner does this enlargement take place, than it *necessarily loosens itself* from the surface of the iron to which it had *previously afforded a protective coating*. By these means sulphurous oxide becomes mixed with the street earth, while *the surface of the pipe is exposed*, and therefore subjected to fresh oxidation, on which sulphur, from the same sources, is again absorbed.

To this it need hardly be added, that so long as gas-leakage continues these effects must follow, until the mains are ultimately so weakened as to be incapable of bearing the ordinary pressure. Consequently, as this action proceeds, a considerable quantity of sulphurous oxide is continually added to the earth, from which it soon finds its way, by numerous passages, *into the sewers*. At this stage, however, as it has not taken up all the sulphur it is capable of absorbing, it is comparatively dense, and settles to the bottom of the sewer, where it is not long in acquiring additional sulphur, from the sulphuretted hydrogen in the sewers. By every additional portion of sulphur absorbed, therefore, the oxide becomes lighter, and is consequently carried along with less difficulty, until it is finally discharged into the Thames.

There are 1,500 miles of sewers in the Metropolis, the upper part of which is mostly in a bad state of repair, and incapable of preventing the ingress of the loose and heavier earth.

The length of the Metropolitan street pipeage is 4,000 miles, including gas and water *mains* only; service pipes being omitted, the length of which, though of small diameter, is enormous. By averaging these 4,000 miles of mains at the moderate diameter of 8 inches, we shall have, in round numbers, above 1,000 acres of cast-iron surface constantly exposed in the street earth to more or less active corrosion.

The numerous government drainage reports, before referred to, show that the pollution of the Thames is by no means due to the offensive quality of sewage water *after* arriving there. On the contrary, they prove that its average amount of organic matter—in solution and suspended—is considerably less than in that belonging to other towns, where even no complaints arise on the score of effluvia. Above all, the analyses of the Thames water itself,—even of that between the bridges,—show it to contain less chemical impurity than that of most other rivers similarly circumstanced; consequently, the water can hardly be in fault. The river shows even more grains of suspended organic matter per gallon at Kew, than it does at Westminster.

From these, and other facts, and from independent investigation, as a government reporter on the condition of the Serpentine, in 1859, Mr. Spencer concludes that the pollution of the Thames is not due to impure gases contained *in* the water. He concludes that the odour complained of cannot arise *directly*, as is so generally believed, from the *fæcal* matters entering the sewers, as, in that case, sulphuretted hydrogen would necessarily be the predominating gas; and he has been unable to discover it in the Thames water, except slightly at the mouth of a sewer, and *never in the air at the middle, or a few yards from the river's banks*. He examines and disposes of many contrary theories, and finally concludes that the odour arises entirely from the *black ferruginous mud lying on the river's margin*, which consists of carbon, magnetic oxide of iron, and sulphur, found at the bottom of the sewers, and which, on finding its way to the river, emits its odour only in the hottest weather. This *fætid* gas, arising from this black mud (the produce of gas-leakage acting on street earth and iron mains) is so tardily oxidised, that its peculiarly offensive odour is carried considerably beyond the place of its origin.

As Mr. Spencer truly observes, this question is of far more public importance than any trading quarrels of gas and water companies, with which he has no desire to interfere.

## QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, INORGANIC AND ORGANIC.

PART I. INORGANIC—*Continued.*

Fig. 21 represents Mr. Aikins's Portable Blast Furnace. Like the one last described, it is made generally out of black lead pots, three being used for the purpose; the lower part of the first one serves as a resting place for the body of the furnace. It has a hole drilled through

it, by which air is supplied from a bellows to the bottom of the furnace, which is another crucible placed above the lower one, in which several holes are drilled to admit air; over the second crucible a third is inverted, with a large hole cut in the side for the escape of smoke and gaseous matters. Cast-iron may be melted in this furnace; and moderate sized crucibles brought to a full red heat in a few minutes. The fuel used is coke.

Fig. 22 is another useful form of table furnace. It is made in three pieces, the material being either the best refractory fire clay, or black lead: it is tightly bound with iron, and is usually made about 20 inches high, and 7 inches internal diameter. It is a very convenient furnace for evaporation, distillation, and crucible operations where no great degree of heat is required.

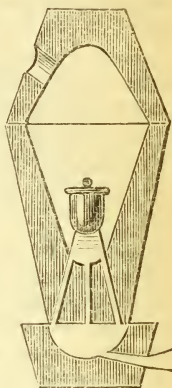


Fig. 21.

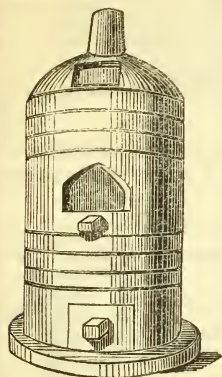


Fig. 22.

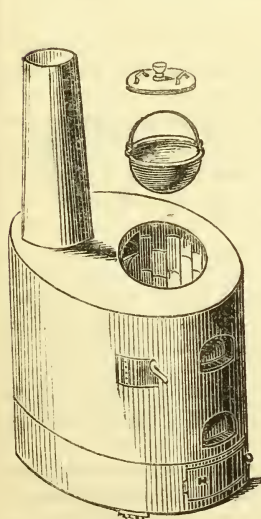


Fig. 23.

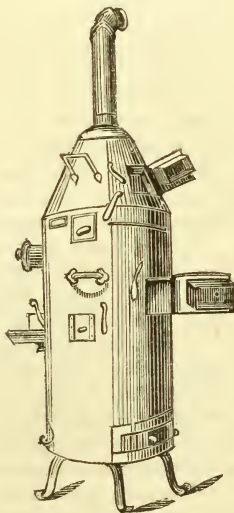


Fig. 24.

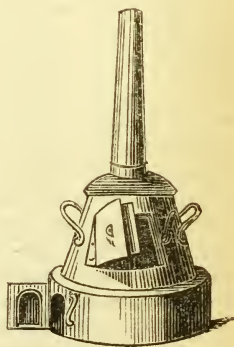


Fig. 25.

Figs. 23, 24, 25 represent three other forms of furnaces well adapted for the ordinary operations of the laboratory.

Fig. 23 is known as Black's Furnace, and is, perhaps, on the whole, the most convenient where a stationary furnace is required. It consists of a case of strong sheet iron, lined with refractory clay; the grate is fixed to the iron plate which supports the tube and forms the top of the ash pit, which is provided with a sliding-door for the admission of air; there are various apertures in the front and sides of the furnace for the admission of tubes, crucibles, &c. The fuel used is coke.

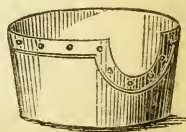


Fig. 26.





Fig. 28.

doors and apertures for the admission of muffles (Fig. 28), which, besides their extensive uses in the operation of cupellation, are exceedingly convenient for the ignition of substances in small platinum crucibles in a draught of air, and out of contact of fuel. They are earthen or iron vessels arched above, and closed in at every side except the front. In using the muffle care must be taken not to expose it suddenly to a strong heat, as it is then very apt to crack.

**Crucibles.**—By this name are designated those vessels in which substances are subjected to high temperatures. They vary considerably in material as well as in shape. Those most commonly employed in the laboratory are the following :—

The *Hessian Crucible* (fig. 29), to which preference will almost always be given where earthen vessels are required. They are triangular in shape, and will resist a high temperature as well as the action of fluxes. They are not usually provided with covers, and are sold in nests of five or six at a very moderate price. The *Cornish Crucible*.—This is generally round, and is provided with a cover; in power of resisting high temperatures and the action of fluxes, it is very nearly equal to the Hessian, from which it is distinguished by its colour, which is white. The *Blue-pot* or *Black-lead Crucible*.—This is made of a mixture of black-lead and clay, and is generally of a large size, being used principally in the arts. It bears a high temperature, and withstands well the action of fluxes. Crucibles made of Berlin ware, biscuit porcelain, and Hessian ware, are also much used. They are made very thin, and will stand a high temperature; the most convenient shapes are

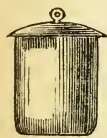


Fig. 30.

shown in Figs. 30 and 31. Besides these a crucible and cover of platinum is indispensable to the analytical chemist. This valuable vessel should be used with care; it should never be exposed unprotected to the fuel of the furnace. In almost every case a sufficient heat for all analytical operations may be obtained by a Russian blow-pipe lamp; but when a very high temperature is required, and it is found necessary to resort to the furnace, the platinum crucible should be inserted into an earthen one, the intervening space being filled up with magnesia. A pure silver crucible may in many cases be substituted for one of platinum; but it must be borne in mind that silver is far more fusible than platinum. Fusible metals, or compounds of metals likely to be reduced, must never be heated in vessels of silver or platinum; as the alloys formed, greatly injure them; all compounds containing lead must also be carefully avoided. Our prescribed limits do not allow of our entering into the details of furnace operations: the student will find the subject fully treated in Faraday's valuable work on Chemical Manipulation.

**The Blowpipe.**—For submitting small substances to high temperatures, and for obtaining a knowledge of the materials of which they are composed, the blowpipe is an invaluable instrument, and one with the use of which the chemical student should spare no pains to make himself thoroughly acquainted. The blowpipe, though the forms which it has received are numerous, is essentially a tube terminated by a small, round, smooth aperture, through which a current of air can be propelled by the mouth against the side of a flame. A miniature blast furnace is thus set in action; and not only may an intense white heat be produced and directed against the subject of experiment, but several distinct operations may be performed upon it, as will presently be shown. The most simple form of blowpipe is a conical tube of tin-plate or brass, about seven inches long, bent nearly at a right angle about two inches from the narrow end; but as during the operation of blowing from the mouth, aqueous vapour condenses and is driven through the jet with the stream of air, various contrivances have been devised for retaining the water.

(To be continued.)

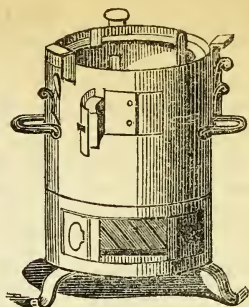


Fig. 27.

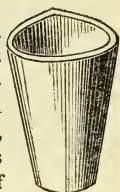


Fig. 29.

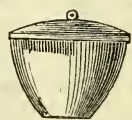


Fig. 31.



## BOTANICAL CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

**ARNICA MONTANA**—Mountain Arnica; Mountain Tobacco; or German Leopard's Bane; is a perennial herbaceous plant, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ* or *Asteraceæ*—composites. It is a native of the meadows of the cooler part of Europe, and is also found in some of the western States of North America. The florets are of a yellow colour tinged with brown. The whole plant when fresh possesses a strong and disagreeable odour, and an acrid bitter taste. All parts of the plant possess medicinal properties, but the flowers constitute the part which is generally preferred. The root, according to Pfaff, contains a volatile oil, an acrid resin, in which he considers the acridity of the roots and flowers resides; extractive matter, gum, and woody fibre. Lassaigue and Chevallier state that the flowers contain resin, bitter extractive matter, which is nauseous, acrid, and bitter, and which they consider to be analogous to cytisin; gum, albumen, and gallic acid. According to Mr. Bastick, it contains an alkaloid, which he has succeeded in isolating, and which he has termed *Arnicina*. The plant is not much used internally in this country. Externally it is employed in the form of tincture as an application to bruises, &c.; and according to some accounts is a very efficacious remedy. The leaves are said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and in large doses to occasion vomiting. According to M. Dupuytren, the emetic action is caused by particles of down which are held in suspension in the infusion; it should, therefore, be filtered. The flowers have been employed as a substitute for Peruvian bark: they are stimulating, and, in small doses, act beneficially in raising the pulse and checking diarrhoea; and are said to be employed with success in amaurosis, chronic rheumatism, and some paralytic affections. It is greatly used by homœopaths, and on the Continent is termed *Panacea lapsorum*.

**ARUM MACULATUM**—Common Cuckoo Pint; Wake Robin; Lords and Ladies; Cows and Calves; termed in Worcestershire Bloody Men's Fingers, and other fanciful names; and thought by some to be the Long Purples of Shakspeare; formerly well known under the name of Starchwort; is a common indigenous perennial, growing in shady places, hedge banks, rough grounds, and groves. It flowers during the months of April and May. The flowers, which are monœcious—that is, the sexes are contained in different flowers on the same plant—are arranged on a succulent axis, terminating in a club-shaped receptacle of a purple or yellowish white colour, termed a Spadix, and inclosed in a membranous sheath denominated a Spathe. The berries are of a fine scarlet colour, and assist in adorning our hedges in the early autumn. They are very poisonous: the whole plant abounds in an acrid, poisonous juice, which is in a great measure destroyed by drying. The tubers are said to be dried, powdered, and used in France as a cosmetic in the form of a lotion, and sold at a high price under the title of Cypress Powder. By many it is considered a good and innocent cosmetic: the tubers are deprived of their acrimony by washing and the application of heat, and then yield a mild and wholesome nutriment resembling Salep. It was formerly largely prepared in the Island of Portland, where the plant grows in great profusion, and sold under the name of Portland Arrowroot; but according to Mr. Groves (*Ph. Journ.*, vol. 13, p. 60), scarcely any is now manufactured. It is said to have been largely used in some parts of Devonshire. In the fresh state the tubers are stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and were formerly used in the form of an emulsion in obstinate rheumatism. It is said to have been used as a soap; but unless the juice is previously well separated, it chaps the hands. Dr. Swediaur recommended the powdered tubers in dyspepsia, headache, and intermittent fevers. In France the plant is termed *Pain de Lièvre*—Hare's Bread; and *Chou Poivre*—Pepper Cabbage. Withering states that the tubers should be gathered after the leaves have decayed. The plant is a member of the natural order *Araceæ*—the Arum Tribe, or Arads.

**ATROPA BELLADONNA**—Common Dwale; Deadly Nightshade; is a native of Greece and Italy, and also indigenous to this country, but not common. It is perennial and grows in hedges and waste grounds on a calcareous soil, but is very local, confining itself to particular spots. It blossoms from June to August. The flowers, which are about an inch long, are drooping, bell-shaped, and of a lurid purple colour. The fruit is a berry of a shining violet black colour when ripe, about the size of a small cherry. They possess a sweetish and not nauseous taste; and having a very tempting appearance are a great attraction to children, who have unfortunately been frequently poisoned by them. The juice communicates a beautiful and durable purple stain to paper. Mr. Atkinson states, that the plant grew in such abundance about the mines of Furness Abbey, that the valley was termed "The Vale of Nightshade." The generic name *Atropa* is said to be derived from *Atropos*, one of the Fates, or *Parcæ*, supposed to sever the thread of life, in allusion to the deadly properties of the plant: the specific name is thought to be from *Bella-donna*—Fair lady, it being used as a cosmetic by the Italian ladies. The whole plant is poisonous, giving rise to dryness of the throat, delirium, phantasms, distortions, and deadly stupor. The best antidote to its virulent effects when promptly administered is vinegar; but, if practicable, the use of the stomach-pump should at once be had recourse to. When death ensues from the effects of this poison the body soon putrefies and swells in a remarkable manner, being covered with livid spots; and blood sometimes exudes from the mouth, nose, and eyes. It is chiefly employed externally to dilate the pupil of the eye during surgical operations, to allay pain and nervous irritation, and as an anti-

spasmodic. It has been stated to be a prophylactic against scarlet fever; but there does not appear to be any truth in the statement. Tumours of the breast are stated to have been resolved by the application of the leaves; but their use is dangerous if the skin be broken. It is said to have proved useful in cases of mania, hysteria, chorea, &c. A solution of the extract is said to be used by itinerant oculists, and sometimes with wonderful effects. The vapour evolved during the preparation of the extract, &c., is stated to be injurious to those engaged in their manufacture. The active principle is *Atropia*; a full account of which has been previously given in our April number, page 171. The plant is a member of the natural order *Solanaceæ*—Nightshades.

**CONIUM MACULATUM**—Common Spotted Hemlock; is an indigenous biennial belonging to the natural order *Umbelliferae*, or *Apiaceæ*—the umbelliferous tribe; it is met with in hedges, orchards, on rubbish, in cultivated ground, and on dunghills, especially near towns and villages. It blossoms during the months of June and July, and the flowers are small and of a white colour. The whole plant possesses poisonous properties, and many instances are recorded of its deleterious agency. The official part is the leaf, which, according to Pereira, should be collected just before the time or at the commencement of flowering. Fothergill considers them to be most active when the flowers are just past, the fruits forming, and the plant inclined to yellow; Withering says, about the end of June when the plant is in flower; that collected when the plant is in full herbage is stated by Fothergill to be very inferior. The leaflets should be picked off from the leaf stalks and dried in the sun or before the fire at a temperature not exceeding 120°, and kept in vials excluded from the light. Pereira was of opinion that no reliance can be placed on the leaves, and both he and Christison recommend an alcoholic tincture of the bruised ripe fruits instead. From the different periods at which they are collected, and variation in the manner of drying, &c., great discrepancy exists in the activity of different samples, it is therefore necessary to use the greatest caution on opening a fresh parcel until the strength of the sample is sufficiently determined. When good the leaves should possess a fine green colour, and evolve the odour of conia when rubbed with a solution of potash. The generic name is derived from *κόνειον*—a turning round, as occasioning vertigo: the specific name obviously refers to the spotted appearance of the plant. It is generally believed to have been the Athenian State poison, by means of which Socrates and Phocion met their death, the *κόνειον* of Greek writers. In warm countries the plant is much more active than it is in colder ones. The active principle is a liquid alkaloid termed *Conia*, which exists in the plant in combination with a peculiar acid termed *Conic*, as a Coniate of Conia, and is found most abundantly in the fruit, and preserved for a much longer period in that part of the plant than in any other. Hemlock is sometimes confounded with two other plants belonging to the same order, and possessing a family resemblance: viz., *Æthusa Cynapium*—Fool's Parsley, and *Anthriscus Vulgaris*—Common Beaked Parsley; from both of which, however, it is readily distinguished by its botanical characters. Hemlock has a large round, smooth spotted stem, the spots being of a purplish black colour; the leaves are dark green and shining; the general involucre consists of from three to seven leaflets, the partial involucre of three leaflets; the fruit has undulated erenated primary ridges, and contains no Vittæ; and the whole herb when bruised evolves a disagreeable smell, considered by some to resemble that of mice, by others cat's urine. *Æthusa Cynapium* is smaller in size; has no general involucre; the partial involucre consists of three long, narrow, unilateral, pendulous leaflets (this characteristic is so marked that the plant may be almost recognised by it); the fruit is entire and contains Vittæ; the plant is destitute of the disagreeable odour. *Anthriscus Vulgaris* may be distinguished by its paler colour, slight hairiness of the leaves, by the absence of spots on the stem and the swelling under each joint, by the absence of a general involucre, by the roughness of the fruit, and by the absence of the strong unpleasant odour when the leaves are bruised. Hemlock has been used in rheumatism and diseases arising from acrimony, and in tumours of various kinds with obvious relief; in tender glandular enlargements, painful ulcers, schirrus and cancer, neuralgia, in allaying troublesome cough, and by some in the treatment of gonorrhœa. It is resolvent, disientient, alterative, antispasmodic, anodyne, narcotic, and sedative. Accounts vary in regard to the symptoms produced in cases of poisoning by this plant. Some say coma is induced as an effect of the poison, others delirium, and some convulsions. According to some the latter are of a dreadful kind; but this does not agree with the experience of Pereira and Christison. No chemical antidote is known.

**CYTISUS SCOPARIUS**—Common Broom; is a member of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, or *Fabaceæ*—the Bean Tribe; and is an indigenous shrub, flowering in the month of June. The blossoms are large and showy, and of a fine bright yellow colour, presenting a beautiful appearance when the plant is in full bloom: it has often been celebrated in poetry, particularly by Burns. It is found growing on dry hills and bushy places, and is frequently seen growing on railway embankments. The name of Plantagenet is said to have been derived from this plant: the Duke of Anjou, father of our Henry II., adopted a sprig of the herb Genista as his badge, from which circumstance he acquired the name of Plantagenet, and transmitted it to his descendants. Dr. Stenhouse isolated a volatile base from this plant, to which he gave the name of *Spartiine*. It is the narcotic principle of the plant, and poisonous. In some parts



of Europe broom is employed to feed sheep; and Withering says that it prevents the disease termed the rot; but thinks it a question whether or not the dry hilly nature of the ground where the broom is found has not much to do with it. It is salutary in dropsy, to which sheep are liable. A flax has been obtained from the plant which has been bleached and spun successfully, the remaining twigs being used for carpet brooms. The blossoms yield an abundant supply of honey for bees, and are sometimes pickled and eaten in the same manner as capers. When incinerated it yields a tolerably pure alkaline salt termed *Sal Genisteæ*—Salt of Broom. It consists chiefly of salts of potash, principally the carbonate. The seeds have been roasted and used as a kind of coffee, and the tender tops are substituted for hops; the wood produced by large old plants is used for veneering. In small doses the tops are diuretic and mildly laxative, in large doses emetic and purgative; the seeds are stated to be emetic and cathartic. Drs. Mead and Cullen found the tops efficacious in dropsy; they are diuretic even to animals that browse on them: a decoction of the young tops is generally used.

**DIGITALIS PURPUREA**—Purple Foxglove; sometimes termed Finger Flower: the generic name is said to be derived from *digitus*, a finger, in consequence of a fancied resemblance of the flower to the finger of a glove. This is one of the handsomest of our indigenous plants, and sometimes grows to a great height. Withering mentions one gathered by a Mr. Christy in the vicinity of Tintern Abbey, which measured 7 ft. 9 in., the spike of flowers was 4 ft. 10 in. in length, and the number of flowers thereon 311. It is a biennial, belonging to the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*—the Figwort tribe, and is found on hedge banks and the sides of hills in dry, gravelly, or sandy soil; it is not generally met with in flat lands unless dry; in the midland and western counties it is very common, but it is rare in the eastern. It blossoms during the months of June and July. The flowers are somewhat bell-shaped, and beautifully marked on the inside with purple blotches; a white variety is met with in gardens spotted with different shades of cream colour and pearl. The parts that are official are the leaves and the seeds; the latter are by many thought to be most depended on. The leaves should be collected when the plant is in its greatest perfection, that is, just before or during the period of inflorescence; the leaves which are full-grown and fresh are to be selected, and the petiole or leaf-stalk to be removed, and as it possesses less activity should be rejected. Withering, who is said to have studied the properties of this plant for ten years, directs the leaves to be dried either in the sunshine, or in a tin-pan or pewter-dish before the fire. Pereira is of opinion that a better plan is to dry them in baskets in a dark place in a drying stove; others dry them in a warm kitchen, each leaf being hung up separately. Both the dried leaves and the powder should be preserved in well-stoppered glass bottles, covered externally with dark coloured paper to preserve from the influence of light, and the bottle should be kept in a dark place; they should also be gathered and prepared annually, as they are liable to change by keeping. The leaves produced by the plant of the first year are sometimes substituted for those of the second year: the best way of avoiding this imposition is to purchase at the proper season. The leaves of two other plants are sometimes mixed with the true leaves: namely, *Verbascum Thapsus*—Great Mullein, belonging to the same natural order; and *Conyza Squarrosa*—Plowman's Spikenard, a member of the natural order *Compositæ*. The former may be detected by the woolliness of its leaves; and the latter evolve a peculiar odour when rubbed, are less divided at their margins, and rougher to the touch. The active principle of foxglove is *digitaline*. Great care is requisite in prescribing digitalis, as its use, even in small doses, has led to fatal results, for it accumulates in the system. It is diuretic, and much resembles tobacco in many of its properties. It is employed to reduce the frequency and force of the heart's action, and has been used in fever, dropsy, hemorrhages, and diseases of the heart and great vessels, phthisis, insanity, epilepsy, and various other diseases. The whole plant is poisonous. No antidote is known; the poison should, therefore, be removed from the stomach as soon as possible by the use of the stomach-pump or emetics. The patient should be kept in a recumbent posture, and stimulants, as ammonia and brandy, should be employed; tannin has been suggested as an antidote.

**HYOSCIAMUS NIGER**—Common Henbane; is another very poisonous plant, belonging to the natural order *Solanaceæ*—Night-shades; it is indigenous, growing on waste ground, banks, and commons. It is not uncommon in the middle and southern counties, and is met with in plenty about the villages of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, particularly near the sea coast. There are two varieties of this plant, the one an annual and the other biennial. The latter is the plant preferred; it is much larger than the former, and flowers earlier, and the best means of avoiding imposition is to purchase the plant when in flower. The plant is glandular and viscid, and exhales a peculiar odour, which is fetid and powerful. It blossoms in June or July, and the flowers are of a pale straw colour, beautifully pencilled with purple veins. The fruit is a peculiar modification of the capsule, termed in botanical language "*A. Pylis*," from its opening transversely by a sort of lid, like a pill box. The generic name of the plant is stated to be derived from *us*, swine; and *κίβανος*, a bean; but why thus denominated does not appear. The specific name is derived from the supposition that the seeds of the plant are destructive to poultry. The Ph. Lond. directs the wild plant to be used instead of the cultivated, and orders it to be dried as foxglove. The leaves are official. The



active principle is *Hyosciamine*. Henbane is employed in lieu of opium, in cases where the latter produces unpleasant effects on the patient. It is anodyne, soporific, antispasmodic, sedative, and dilates the pupil, but is less powerful than belladonna. This plant is highly poisonous; even bathing the feet in a decoction of it is said to have produced somnolency. When swallowed in sufficient quantity, it is stated to cause loss of speech, dilation of the pupil, disturbance of vision, distortion of the face, coma, delirium (generally unmanageable, sometimes furious), phantasms, and paralysis, sometimes with convulsive movements. No antidote is known; the course generally adopted for narcotic and acro-narcotic poisons should be followed. It is used by oculists to dilate the pupil of the eye in the operation for cataract. The fumes from the seeds, heated in the bowl of a tobacco pipe, are used to allay toothache. The leaves are said to drive away mice, when scattered about a house. The root is sometimes perforated and strung like beads, and used as a torquis for children cutting their teeth. The annual variety is found in the south of Europe and north of India; it flowers later—about July and August.

**LACTUCA SATIVA**—The Garden, or Cos Lettuce; belongs to the natural order *Compositæ*, or *Asteraceæ*; its native country is unknown (the East Indies, perhaps); it is extensively cultivated in Europe. This plant is an annual, blossoming during the month of July, and the flowers are of a yellow colour. A milky juice is yielded by it, which, when inspissated, resembles opium in appearance, smell, and effects. It is used for producing calm and sleep in cases where opium produces unpleasant effects. The drug is called *Thriduce*, *Lettuce Opium*, or *Lactucarium*. The plant should be gathered during the period of inflorescence, this or next month, for the preparation of the extract, or preservation of the leaves. The fresh leaves, so generally used as a salad, contain a cool, bland, and pellucid juice, consisting chiefly of water, mucilage, albumen, and saccharine matter; which, when the plant flowers, becomes converted into a milky, intensely bitter, and slightly narcotic juice; containing resin, a peculiar wax (lactucerin) and a crystalline bitter substance (lactucin). Persons who have a tendency towards apoplexy should not indulge in eating lettuce at night. It has been substituted for opium in checking diarrhœa, allaying cough, and diminishing pain in rheumatism. The leaves are refreshing, slightly anodyne, laxative, and antiaphrodisiac.

**LACTUCA VIROSA**—Strong-scented Lettuce; Wild Lettuce; is an indigenous biennial, growing about hedges, old walls, and the borders of fields, in chalky and clayey soils, and is not uncommon. It flowers during the months of July, August, and September, and the flowers, which are small and numerous, are of a yellow colour. It is a member of the same order as *L. Sativa*. The generic name is derived from *Lac*, milk; the whole plant being lactescent. The leaves of this plant differ from those of *L. Sativa*, in the presence of prickles on the underside of the midrib of the leaf. The exuded juice is first of a yellow colour, but soon becomes brown and gradually solidifies; in this state it constitutes *Lactucarium*. It was first collected and employed by Dr. Coxe, of Philadelphia, but the term has been also applied to other preparations of lettuce. Dr. Duncan, Sen., first applied the term to an extract obtained by evaporating a solution obtained by the action of weak spirit; and the French employ the term to designate an extract obtained by the evaporation of the fresh juice. The milky juice yields from 50 to 55 per cent. of *Lactucarium*. Its principal constituents are an odorous matter obtained by distillation with water, and *Lactucin*, the bitter principle of *Lactucarium*. It possesses narcotic properties, but its powers have probably been overrated. It is employed as an anodyne, hypnotic, antispasmodic, and sedative, in cases where opium has been considered objectionable, but it is much less certain in its operation. It has also been used to allay cough in phthisis, and other pulmonary affections, to relieve nervous irritation, and watchfulness; and in febrile disorders. Lozenges prepared with *Lactucarium* are sold in the shops and recommended for coughs. In the year 1824 a gold medal was awarded to Mr. F. G. Probart, of Lincolnshire, for his method of cultivating and preparing *Lactucarium*.

**PAPAVER RHÆAS**—Red, or Corn Poppy; is an indigenous annual, and troublesome weed, common in fields. It blossoms from June to August, and the flowers are of a rich scarlet colour, sometimes black at the base of the petals. In Scotland it is termed Head-wark, and Red Mailkes; and in this country has many provincial names, as Corn Rose, Cop Rose, &c. It flourishes amongst corn in most parts of this island, particularly in the southern counties, Kent, Sussex, &c. The Rev. S. Dickenson states, that it is rarely, if ever, to be met with in Shropshire or Staffordshire, the common poppy there being *P. Dubium*. The petals yield a fine colour when infused, and are chiefly used in the form of a syrup as a colouring agent, with other medicines. They possess pectoral and slightly anodyne properties, but the narcotic property is very slight. It is not improbable that they may contain a very minute proportion of morphia. The petals should be collected in dry weather, for the preparation of the syrup. *P. Dubium* may be distinguished by the wide spreading hairs on the flower stalk, its shorter capsule and stigma of eight or ten rays. The plant belongs to the natural order *Papaveraceæ*—Poppy Worts.

**ROSA CENTIFOLIA**—The Hundred-leaved, or Cabbage Rose; belongs to the natural order *Rosaceæ*—The Rose tribe: as its name implies. There are a great many varieties of this rose; about eighty different sorts are met with in gardens, one of the best known of which is

the common Moss Rose, *R. Muscosa*. Decandolle admits seventeen distinct varieties. The *R. Centifolia* is a native of Asia, and is cultivated at Mitcham, and other places, for medicinal purposes. The flowers are white or rose coloured, and generally double. The petals should be gathered when the flowers are full blown, and before the petals begin to fall; the odour is strongest when they are of a fine pale rose colour, and before they begin to fade; by drying their fragrance is diminished, and they are generally pickled or salted to preserve their odour. They contain a volatile oil, and laxative principle (sweet extractive, according to Pfaff), they are mildly laxative, and are employed in the form of a syrup on this account. They are astringent, tonic and cephalic. They are largely used for scent bags, nosegays, and for the distillation of rose water. The odorous principle acts as a poison to some persons, causing headache and other unpleasant symptoms, and occasionally sneezing and inflammation of the eyes. In this country a crystalline volatile oil, with the odour of Attar, is frequently obtained in the distillation of rose water. In northern India the Attar is said to be obtained from *R. Damaseena*. The species employed in Hindostan and Persia, where Attar is largely distilled, is not known. The proportion of Attar yielded is exceedingly small. It consists of two oils, the one solid and the other liquid, and is extensively used for the purpose of perfumery. That met with in the London shops is said to be generally pretty pure.

**ROSA GALICA**—French or Red Rose; is also a member of the natural order *Rosaceae*. It is a native of the south of Europe, and common in gardens. At Mitcham it is cultivated for medicinal purposes. It is a small shrub, very variable in form, and several varieties exist. Decandolle admits twelve; Mr. G. Don, in his System of Gardening, enumerates two hundred; whilst the Dutch cultivators are said to have more than five hundred varieties. The Fol. Rose of the shops consist of the dried unexpanded petals, deprived of their white claws or heels. The flower buds are brought to market when about the size of a large nutmeg, and the calyx and claws being cut off the petals are quickly dried. At Mitcham this is accomplished in a stove. Slow desiccation affects both the colour and astringent properties; the buds are much richer than the full blown flowers in astringent matter, hence the preference given to them. Their chief constituents are tannic and gallic acids, colouring matter, and volatile oil. They are less odoriferous however than the Provins Rose. The petals are mildly astringent and tonic, but their power is slight, and they are chiefly employed for their flavour and colouring properties. They yield several official preparations, which furnish us with suitable vehicles for the administration of other more active medicines.

**ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS**—Common Rosemary; is a native of the south of Europe and Asia Minor, and is cultivated in gardens in this country. It is an under shrub, belonging to the natural order *Labiata*, or *Lamiaceae*—Labiates. The flowers blossom in the month of May, and are of a white or pale purplish blue colour. The flowering tops are official, and possess a strong and remarkable odour, and a warm bitter taste, dependent upon the presence of a volatile oil; they also contain tannin and a bitter matter. Rosemary is carminative and mildly stimulant, but is rarely employed medicinally. Narbonne honey owes its peculiar flavour to its collection by the bees from the flower of this plant; and it is the custom to add sprigs of the plant to honey in this country to imitate the flavour of the Narbonne. The oil is procured by distillation with water; an infusion is said to promote the growth of the hair and give it a healthy appearance. It is sometimes used as a substitute for tea by hypochondriacal persons. The oil constituted the essential ingredient in the well-known Eau de la Reine d'Hongrie, which was stated to possess the power of encouraging the growth of the hair and of curing baldness. Rosemary is the colouring ingredient of green pomatum.

**SAMBUCUS NIGRA**—Common Elder; termed the Bore Tree in Scotland and other parts, in consequence of the large pith, which is easily pushed out, leaving a pipe-like cavity. The plant is a member of the natural order *Cuprifoliaceae*—the Honeysuckle tribe, and is a common indigenous shrub, occasionally attaining to the dimensions of a tree; found in hedges, coppices, and woods, and is often met with, self-planted, on walls, lofty towers, and decayed trees, the berries having been probably carried thither by birds the seeds have germinated. It blossoms during the months of April and May, and its flowers are of a cream colour, arranged in corymbose cymes, possessing a sweet but somewhat faint odour. They contain a volatile oil; and when dried become yellow, and retain an agreeable odour. They are employed in French pharmacy as an expectorant. They are mildly stimulant, and perhaps sudorific, and said to have proved useful in disorders of the chest. In this country they are seldom employed, except in the preparation of elder flower-water and ointment. Those of the white variety are employed to communicate the Frontignac flavour to wine. The berries are globular, and either of a purplish black or greenish white colour. The black variety by expression yield a purplish juice termed *elder rob*; it contains malic and a little citric acid, sugar, pectin, and colouring matter. When inspissated, it constitutes an official preparation. The berries are cooling, aperient, and diuretic; their use is now almost solely confined to the manufacture of elder wine: they are said to be poisonous to poultry. The inner bark, termed liber, is hydragogue, cathartic, and emetic, and has been employed in dropsical affections. The wood is hard, tough, and yellow, and is employed for making tops, fishing-rods, skewers for butchers, and needles for weaving nets; the pith is cut into balls for toys and electrical apparatus. The



leaves possess similar properties to the inner bark, but are less energetic; an infusion of them is said to destroy insects on delicate plants as effectually as tobacco-water does; they are employed in making ointment and green oil. It is said that if sheep with the rot can gain access to the young shoots and bark they are speedily cured. Withering states, that if fruit-trees, &c., be whipped with green branches of elder, insects will not attack them.

**SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS**—Soapwort; Bruisewort; is an indigenous perennial, growing on the banks of rivers, in meadows, and on hedge banks. Its generic name is derived from *Sapo*, soap; the leaves being used as a substitute for that substance in washing. It blossoms from June to September, and the flowers are of a pale rose colour. The whole plant is bitter. When bruised and agitated with water it forms a lather like soap, which washes spots off clothes; on this account it is sometimes termed "Fuller's Herb." A decoction applied externally is said to cure the itch. The Germans are stated to employ it in lieu of sarsaparilla in syphilitic complaints; and it is said to be successfully used in France in gonorrhœa and other affections, such as ulcers, &c., which have refused to succumb to mercurial treatment. The double and pale purple varieties are admitted into gardens. It is attenuating, saponaceous, opening, and antivenereal, and is used for making an extract. The plant is a member of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*—Cloveworts.

**ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM**, described in our May Calendar, is collected during the present and two following months for the preparation of the extract and distillation of the volatile oil.

**ACONITUM NAPELLUS**, described in our Calendar for January and February, is in season.

### MIRROR OF THE MONTH.

The first number of a new Quarterly, entitled "Annals of the British Homœopathic Society, and of the London Homœopathic Hospital" (Sanderson, 77, Fleet Street; price 2s. 6d.), has been forwarded to us. It is issued by the Homœopathic Society, and contains facts and transactions connected therewith. It does not come within our province to pass any opinion upon this new system, but we think the Journal will be equally useful to its friends and opponents. From the opening address of Dr. Quin we quote the following:—"Whilst we acknowledge, with pride and gratitude, all that we owe in *Materia Medica* and in *Therapeutics* to Hahnemann, let us not forget the obligation we lie under to the old school for the immense treasures of knowledge and science in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Chemistry, &c. Our reputation and success do not require to be raised upon the ruins of those of others. In order to build a temple to Hahnemann, it is not necessary to endeavour to destroy that raised to Hippocrates. It is true that by some our doctrines have been made the subject of most bitter remark and illiberal criticism, our arguments in defence of our tenets have met with captious objections and statements equally devoid of reason and common sense, and our practice has been reviled by the most abusive epithets; but let us not follow such in their illiberality and errors,—errors founded upon the most false data, the greatest misconceptions, and the most gratuitous conjectures; let us rather endeavour to imitate the truly eminent of the Allopathic school, in their extensive erudition, their deep research, great attainments, and vast practical knowledge of disease; let us admire and do justice to their learning and honourable conduct, whilst we lament their blindness to the great truths contained in our doctrines."

Two valuable blue books have recently been published by government. They embrace information supplied to the government by Her Majesty's Secretaries of Legation, and No. 7 of the reports of Her Majesty's Ministers and Consuls on the manufactures and commerce of the different countries in which they reside. From these we purpose to give occasional brief *epitomes* of any information in which our constituents may be supposed to be interested.

**Tuscany.**—The principal articles, known as "colonial produce and chemicals," exported from this country, are,—bark of trees, earths for dyeing, orris root, nut galls, myrtle powder, soap in cakes, and borax. The last named production, which is obtained from the Lagoons of Montecerboli, is by far the most important, and the value of the quantities exported is greater than that of all the other articles taken together. European manufacturers formerly imported this salt from the Island of Ceylon, from Tartary, and in great quantities from the mines of Viguintilloa, and Escapa, in Peru. The Indian name is "tinckal." It is probable that in consequence of the discovery that borax is contained in the hot springs of Montecerboli, the supply of that article required by the manufacturers of Europe will be drawn from thence in preference to the above-mentioned and more distant countries. The demand for this article has increased prodigiously in late years. In the year 1826, the marshes of Montecerboli produced 149,000 lbs. of boracic acid; in 1835, 1,841,000 lbs.; and in 1855 the exportation exceeded 4,000,000 lbs. The exportation of the products mentioned above increased between 1851 and 1855 inclusive, by 2,735,280*l*. From the superior quality of the olive oil made in Tuscany, 100 barrels of native oil are equal in value to 116 $\frac{1}{10}$  of foreign oil.

Mr. Robert Foulds, chemist and druggist, of Pitt-street, Liverpool, was arrested on the 8th inst., on the charge of being concerned as receiver in some extensive robberies that have been



committed at the business premises of Messrs. J. H. Rayner and Co., warehousemen, of M'Viccar-street, Liverpool.

A few days since three several cases of poisoning occurred at Malton. In the first case a child named Rollinson, the son of a merchant, drank off a cup of solution of sugar-of-lead and oxalic acid, thoughtlessly left in his way. In the second, the son of a straw bonnet manufacturer, named Brown, also drank off a cup of solution of sugar-of-lead. The third case was fatal: it was that of a young girl, named Smith, the daughter of a blacksmith, who drank a preparation of mercury, and died in an hour. A verdict of accidental poisoning was returned. In the first two cases there will be recoveries.

Mrs. Frances E. Mansell, the wife of a commercial traveller of Doncaster, who has been in the habit of inhaling chloroform, bought five ounces from Mr. Martin, druggist, of that town, a few days ago, took it an ounce at a time, and expired. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had died from an overdose of chloroform incautiously taken, and they further added, "The jury cannot separate without strongly censuring Mr. Martin for persisting to supply the deceased with such a dangerous agent, after the repeated warnings of Mr. Moore, one of the medical men, and Mr. Mansell: and the jury further recommend that in any future bill for the sale of poisons, chloroform be included under the same restrictions as other poisons."

The fourth lecture, "On the Animal Products in the Museum," was delivered by Ed. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S., at the South Kensington Museum, May 1st, the subject being "Bone."

May 2.—A paper was read, at the Society of Arts, "On the Employment of Peat in the Useful Arts," by Mr. W. E. Newton; and, on the 16th, Mr. E. Rimmel read a paper "On Perfumery," from which we have extracted largely in our present issue. A meeting of the Guarantee Committee of this Society, in connection with the Exhibition of 1862, was held at the Society's house on Tuesday, the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., in the chair, when it was announced that the sums already subscribed amounted to upwards of 308,000*l*.

In Spitalfields, London, a child aged four months has been suffocated by an artificial teat being placed in its mouth while asleep.

A lunatic in the St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green, Workhouse, has been scalded to death, by being carelessly placed in a bath of boiling water. The jury expressed the opinion that there should be better management in the bath-room.—Quiet, rather.

At Troyes, France, a sad accident lately occurred. In the laboratory of an apothecary, two young men were pounding, in an iron mortar, some chlorate of potash, and they proceeded to mix with it a quantity of flower of brimstone, when all at once a terrible explosion of the compound took place. The windows were smashed, most of the things in the laboratory were broken to pieces, and the two men were so injured that they had to be taken to the hospital.

Miss Green, the daughter of the proprietor of the Running Horse Hotel and Paddington Music Hall, Harrow-road, committed suicide on the evening of Tuesday, the 1st June, by taking a large dose of cyanide of potassium in a fit of passion, owing to some disagreement with her parents. It is stated that three or four different kinds of poison were found secreted in one of her drawers.

Mr. Samuel Wells, a farmer at Seagrave, a village about eight miles from Leicester, has been recently poisoned by arsenic, administered to him by a servant girl in some gruel. Two other persons who tasted the gruel had a narrow escape with their lives. An investigation took place on 16th May, before J. Gregory, Esq., coroner for the county of Leicester, when Mr. Joseph Goddard, pharmaceutical chemist, Leicester, stated that he had received jars containing part of the liver and intestines, with the stomach and its contents, of the deceased. He submitted them to a careful examination, and obtained abundant evidence of the presence of arsenic. The arsenic was proved to have been purchased from Messrs. Astill and Co., oil and colourmen, of Loughborough, and sold by them in an uncoloured state, contrary to the Act, which requires all quantities less than 10 lbs. to be mixed with indigo or soot. Proceedings have been commenced against Messrs. Astill and Co., for this infringement of the Act.

Two cases of poisoning by strychnia have recently occurred. The first took place at Bevois-valley, a suburb of Southampton, where a servant girl, named Elizabeth Harrison, was suddenly seized with pains in the head, followed by tetanic spasms, which terminated in her death. After her decease, on a search being instituted, a small bottle containing strychnia was found in one of her boxes. An analysis was made of the stomach, &c., by Dr. Osborn and Mr. Lawrence, which resulted in the detection of strychnia; and some of the poison extracted from the viscera was administered to a kitten and to a frog, both of which were killed in a very short time, with all the tetanic symptoms of poisoning by strychnia. Disappointed affection appeared to be the only reason to account for the rash act. The second case occurred at Peterborough, where a young woman, named Mary Jane Pope, was taken ill during the service at the Baptist chapel, and shortly expired, exhibiting the usual symptoms attendant on poisoning by strychnia. It was ascertained that she had recently purchased sixpennyworth of Battle's Vermin Powder. She, however, previous to her death denied

having taken anything. Dr. Letheby analysed the contents of the stomach, and obtained evidence of the presence of strychnia in sufficient quantity to account for death. No motive for suicide seemed to exist.

Ten informations were recently heard at the police court, Liverpool, against retail grocers for selling adulterated pepper. From the evidence given, it appeared that neither of the defendants were aware that the article was otherwise than genuine. The pepper was stated to have been purchased of Messrs. Wright, Crossley, and Co., the owners of large mills in Liverpool. The adulteration consisted of mustard husks and cereal starch, and was in such a state of intimate admixture with the pepper, as to preclude all idea of its being an accidental impurity. The stipendiary declared that the bench were unanimous in their opinion as to the hardness of the case upon the defendants, whom they would therefore fine the lowest sum the law permitted them, namely, 25*l.* each. So much for the *justice* of some of our laws. In this case innocent men are fined 25*l.* each, whilst the guilty parties escape scot free!

A chemist named Deck, formerly residing at Norwich, and latterly practising as an analytical chemist in New York, has made his appearance in the Divorce Court.

Another member of our body, named White, has been committed for wilful murder for causing the death of a female by trying to procure abortion.

M. Robinquet, professor at the School of Pharmacy of Paris, and well known by valuable chemical investigations and several highly esteemed scientific works, has just died at Paris, after an illness of only a few days. He sank under an acute affection of the abdomen, followed by intestinal perforation.

The late A. F. Weston, Esq., of Bombay, has left 16,000*l.* to found a botanical museum in his native town of Northallerton, Yorkshire.

Professor Ehrenberg, of Berlin, has been elected Foreign Associate of the Academie des Sciences in place of the late Baron Humboldt.

At the recent examinations for the diploma of the College of Surgeons, two candidates were rejected; the one for having copied the answers of another student, and the other for referring to a text-book. Not only were these gentlemen rejected, but, by a resolution of the Court, they will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination until the expiration of six months. We mention this, as, from arrangements now in force, detection would be sure to follow any attempt to obtain the diploma by such dishonourable means.

On Tuesday evening the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which was projected more than fifteen years ago by the chemists and druggists of Great Britain, for the purpose of introducing an efficient system of education, and an examination for the future members of their body, entertained the members and friends at a *conversazione* at the society's house in Bloomsbury-square. A great variety of very interesting scientific instruments, and some very beautiful results in science and art were exhibited in the various rooms, which were densely crowded throughout the evening. Amongst the company were Sir T. D. Acland, Sir C. Aldis, Professor Arnott, F.R.S., Professor Brande, Professor Bell, Professor Bloxam, Professor Frankland, F.R.S., Professor Hoffman, the Master of the Mint, Dr. Ballard, Dr. Baehoffner, Dr. Birkett, Dr. Coulson, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Farr, Dr. Garrod, F.R.S., Dr. Goodfellow, F.R.S., Dr. Hogg, Dr. Bence Jones, Dr. Letheby, Dr. Miller, F.R.S., Dr. Marcett, F.R.S., Dr. Normandy, Dr. Odling, F.R.S., Dr. Silvester, Chief Justice Temple, Mr. T. Tingle, of Apothecaries' Hall, &c. Of the objects which commanded particular attention were some very beautiful transparent stereograms by Messrs. Murray and Heath; photographic apparatus and pictures by Messrs. Horne and Thornthwaite; enamelled photographs, exquisite vases with photographs burnt in, from the Whitefriars Glass Works, and unquestionably one of the most beautiful applications of the photographic art; Griffin's gas furnace; Captain Chiosso's machine for trying strength; Knight's magnetic-electro chromatrope, for exhibiting combinations of colours by motion; jewelled vases; a variety of instruments for showing objects under polarised light; and an air pump for boiling water and effecting other operations in vacuum. The architect's plans for the new buildings now in progress in Bloomsbury-square also received a due share of notice, and when the work is completed it will present a very fine appearance, adding much to the attractions of the locality.

A poor woman at Ferneuil (Eure) was knocked down, about six weeks ago, by the fall of a chimney, which caused a severe wound on her head and a double fracture of one of her legs. She was gradually recovering from the effects of the accident, when suddenly, three weeks after, she felt violent pains in her limbs, and, soon afterwards, all the most terrible symptoms of lockjaw manifested themselves. For two days, not a particle of either food or drink could be administered; opium, belladonna, and musk were tried without effect. At length Dr. Pescheux resolved on a novel method, viz., injecting a solution of one part of sulphate of atropine, in 100 parts of water; the point selected for this injection was the nape of the neck, at the passage of the spinal apophyses. The usual symptoms, such as delirium, &c., followed; but, at the end of twelve hours, she was relieved. The injection was repeated twenty-four hours later, and cured her.



# TRADE REPORT.

No material alterations have taken place in the money market since our last issue. The Bank rate remains at 4 per cent., and the general rate out of doors for good paper is the same. The continued rains are beginning to cause serious misgivings with relation to the next harvest. Corn is going up, but fortunately good reports are received from the United States, where a plentiful harvest (the first for many years) is confidently anticipated.

Business in what may be called the fancy department of our trade is brisk, in consequence of the presence in the market of several American buyers, who are purchasing pretty freely. It is greatly to be regretted that the new American tariff, which has just passed the House of Representatives at Washington, increases the protection to native manufacturers, and, consequently, the duties upon imported goods considerably. Formerly the rates upon the class of goods connected with our trade paid duties which averaged about 30 per cent.; at the last alteration these were lowered to an average of 24 per cent., and if the present bill passes the Senate, the rates will again return to 30 per cent. We are happy to add, that the measure is opposed by all the leading men of the country. Although it has passed the popular branch of the legislature there is every prospect of the Senate rejecting it.

In regard to the French treaty, the only additional information we have to communicate is, that the Superior Council of Commerce and Manufactures continues its sittings in Paris, preparatory to the fixing of the specific duties on English productions, to be imported into France under the treaty. The most recent sittings have been devoted to the iron and hardware trades. So soon as the inquiries relating to the particular interests in which our constituents are more immediately concerned, our readers may depend upon receiving, through the pages of the "Chemist and Druggist," the best information that it is in our power to procure.

The Drug market continues very quiet; our Price Current notifies the few changes which have occurred, and which call for no further comment. At the last sales, 67 bags of Spanish Argol were bought in at 82/; 23 chests of East India Borax at 35/. Gum Olibanum:—At public sale of 269 chests, the pale sorts realised a further advance of 2/ to 3/ per cwt.; fair pale, rather small, 68/ to 70/; rather inferior, 64/ to 65/; dark ungarbled, 20/ to 22/; very ordinary, 17/6; garblings, 14/ to 15/. Isinglass:—4 bags Brazil sold at 1/6 to 2/6. Turmeric: 149 bags Madras sold at 11/ to 12/6. Safflower:—Of 327 bales Bengal offered by auction a large portion in second hands was withdrawn at firm prices, of the fresh import about 36 bales realised the previous value: ordinary to middling, 6l. 5s. to 8l.

## PRICE CURRENT.

☞ These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

1860.				1859.				1860.				1859.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
ARGOL, Cape..per cwt.	90	0	105	0	86	0	96	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
French .....	60	0	80	0	40	0	70	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	3
Oporto, white .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
red .....	50	0	54	0	41	0	42	0	8	1	0	10	1	0	0
Sicily .....	75	0	80	0	65	0	75	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Naples, white .....	85	0	90	0	70	0	80	0	1	11	2	1	8	0	0
red .....	0	0	0	0	65	0	70	0	2	1	0	1	9	1	10
Florence, white .....	95	0	105	0	95	0	100	0	5	10	0	9	10	9	15
red .....	85	0	95	0	85	0	90	0	0s.	6	1	0s.	6	1	0
Bologna, white .....	125	0	130	0	100	0	105	0	0s.	6	1	0s.	6	1	0
ARROWROOT,															
duty 4½d. per cwt.															
Bermuda ....per lb.	1	3	1	5	1	0	1	4	15	0	15	13	10	14	5
St. Vincent .....	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	7	16	0	17	0	17	0	19
Jamaica .....	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	5	35s.	0d.	37s.	0d.	45s.	0d.	0s.
Other West India ..	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	52	0	0	50	0	0	0
Brazil .....	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	52	0	53	0	50	0	0
East India .....	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	3	18	0	0	18	0	0	0
Natal .....	0	3	0	7	0	4	0	8	13	6	14	13	0	14	0
Sierra Leone .....	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	4	11	3	11	12	0	13	0
ASHES,.....per cwt.									44	0	64	44	0	60	0
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	32	0	33	0	33	0	0	0	65	0	70	64	0	68	0
U. S., 1st sort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	0	12	10	0	0
Pearl, Canada, 1st sort	32	0	32	6	34	0	0	0	16	6	17	14	10	0	0
U. S., 1st sort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRIMSTONE,									2	10	0	2	10	0	0
rough .....	10	5	10	10	10	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	0
roll .....	14	10	15	0	12	10	0	0	65	0	0	55	0	65	0
flour .....	16	10	17	0	14	10	0	0	Crssiv.	Sublimate,	lb.	2	1	0	0
CAPERS,									Green,	Emerald,	pr lb.	0	9	1	0
French.....per cwt.	13	0	15	0	13	10	10	15	Brunswick,	cwt.	14	0	42	0	0
									Iodine, dry	..per oz.	0	6	0	6	1



## PRICE CURRENT—continued.

1860.				1859.				1860.				1859.						
CHEMICALS,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	COFFEE.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Ivory Blk. drop pr. ct.	45	0	50	0	45	0	50	0	La Guayra .....	62	0	78	0	59	0	77	0	
Magnesia, Carbon. ct.	42	6	45	0	42	6	45	0	Costa Rica, mid. to f.	69	0	82	0	66	0	80	0	
Calcined, lb. ....	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	good & f. ord. ....	62	0	68	0	58	0	65	0	
Minium, red, per cwt.	23	9	24	6	24	0	0	0	Cuba, mid. to fine ..	69	0	82	0	68	0	80	0	
orange .....	36	0	0	0	34	0	34	6	f. ord. & f. f. ord.	63	0	68	0	61	0	67	0	
Potash, Bichrom., lb.	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11½	ord & good ord.	56	0	62	0	54	0	60	0	
Chlorate .....	0	11	0	0	0	1½	0	0	Porto Rico .....	62	0	78	0	60	0	78	0	
Hydriodate ..oz.	0	7	0	0	0	7½	0	8	St. Domingo .....	56	0	65	0	47	0	52	6	
Prussiate ..lb.	1	3	1	3½	1	4	1	4½	DRUGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	
red....	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	Aloes, Hepatic, pr. cwt.	3	10	9	10	2	15	7	0	
Precipitate, red per lb.	2	10	2	11	2	10	2	11	Socotrine ....	6	0	24	10	3	10	13	0	
white....	2	10	0	0	2	10	0	0	Cape, good....	1	16	1	18	1	10	1	14	
Prussian Blue .....	1	6	1	10	1	6	1	10	inferior....	1	3	1	15	1	2	1	9	
Rose Pink ..per cwt.	29	0	30	0	29	0	30	0	Barbadoes .....	2	0	22	10	3	0	18	0	
Sal-Acetos....per lb.	0	11	0	0	1	1	0	0	Ambergris, gray, p. oz.	35s.	0d.	42s.	0d	30s.	0d.	40s.	0d	
Ammoniac, cwt.									Angelica Root, pr. cwt.	85	0	42	0	85	0	42	0	
British ..	32	6	34	6	36	0	0	0	Aniseed, China star..	90	0	95	0	82	6	85	0	
Epsom .....	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	German, &c. ....	32	6	42	6	40	0	50	0	
Glauber .....	5	0	5	6	5	0	5	6	Balsam, Canada, pr. lb.	0	10	1	0	1	2	1	3	
Saltpetre, refined ..	41	6	42	6	49	0	50	0	Capivi .....	1	11	2	0	2	1	2	3	
Soda, Ash, per degree	0	28	0	2½	0	28	0	0	Peru .....	4	10	4	11	4	8	4	9	
Bicarbonate ..cwt.	15	6	16	0	18	0	20	0	Tolu .....	3	6	3	7	2	2	2	3	
Crystals ..per ton	£5	5	£0	0	£6	5	£0	0	Bark, Cascarilla, cwt	30	0	46	0	30	0	60	0	
Sugar Lead, white, ct.	39	0d.	0s.	0d.	44s.	0d.	0s.	0d.	Peru, crwn, & gry. pr. lb.	1	10	3	4	1	4	2	8	
brown .....	28	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	Calisaya, flat	3	4	3	9	2	9	2	11	
Sulphate Quinine, oz.									quill .....	3	0	3	8	2	6	2	9	
British in bottle ..	6	8	7	0	5	6	5	9	Carthageana..	0	8	1	0	0	8	1	0	
Foreign .....	6	3	6	6	5	4	0	0	Pitayo .....	0	10	1	10	0	10	1	9	
Sulphate Zinc ..cwt.	14	6	15	0	15	6	0	0	Red .....	2	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	
Verdigris .....	1	8	2	0	2	4	0	0	Bay Berries, per cwt.	50	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermillion, English..	3	0	3	4	3	4	3	8	Borax .....	20	0	37	6	35	0	48	0	
China .....	3	0	0	0	3	7	3	8	Tincal .....	30	0	45	0	26	0	45	0	
Vitriol, blue or Roman									Bucca Leaves .....	0	4	1	2	2	7	2	8	
per cwt....	35	0	0	0	34	0	35	0	Burgundy Pitch, p. cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CHICORY ..per cwt.									Camomile Flowers ..	140	0	190	0	60	0	160	0	
Foreign (duty, 6s.) ..	13	0	0	0	8	6	9	6	Camphor, China ....	160	0	0	0	77	6	80	0	
COCHINEAL....per lb.									Canella Alba .....	25	0	45	0	30	0	45	0	
Honduras, black....	3	8	5	3	3	10	5	8	Cantharides ..per lb.	2	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	
silver ....	3	2	4	0	3	3	3	11	Cardmms. Mlbr. good	4	8	4	10	4	6	4	9	
pasty .....	2	10	3	1	2	8	3	2	inferior....	4	0	4	7	3	10	4	1	
Mexican, black ....	3	6	4	3	3	5	3	10	Madras..	3	3	4	3	2	10	3	8	
silver .....	3	0	3	3	3	0	3	4	Ceylon ..	3	8	3	9	1	10	1	11	
Lima .....	3	3	4	0	3	5	4	1	Cassia Fistula, pr. cwt.	28	0	38	0	23	0	30	0	
Teneriffe, black ....	3	6	4	1	3	7	4	2	Castor Oil, 1st pale, lb.	0	6½	0	7	0	6½	0	6½	
silver .....	3	2	3	5	3	3	3	5	second....	0	6	0	6½	0	5½	0	6	
COCOA (duty 1d. per lb.)									infr. & dark	0	5½	6	5½	0	4	0	5	
Trinidad, red, in									Bombay, in cks.	0	4	0	4½	0	0	0	0	
bond ..per cwt.	75	0	97	6	48	0	76	0	Castorum .....	5	0	20	0	12	0	28	0	
gray .....	69	0	74	0	43	0	47	0	China Root ..per cwt.	9	0	10	0	9	0	0	0	
Grenada .....	60	0	70	0	41	6	47	0	Coculus Indicus .....	15	0	16	0	11	0	13	0	
Dominica & St. Lucia	62	0	63	0	41	0	45	0	Cod-liver Oil, per gal.	4	9	6	9	4	6	7	0	
Para .....	64	0	68	0	48	0	50	0	Colocynth, apple, p. lb.	0	11	1	9	0	10	1	2	
Bahia .....	52	0	54	0	45	0	47	0	Colombo Root, per cwt.	14	0	47	0	0	10	30	0	
Guayaquil .....	69	0	72	0	53	0	60	0	Corosus Nuts, per cwt.	14	0	25	0	24	0	40	0	
COFFEE, in bond (duty									Cream Tartar, per cwt.									
3d. per lb.)									French .....	142	6	0	0	122	6	125	0	
Jamaica, good, mid.									Venetian .....	145	0	0	0	0	127	6	130	0
to f .....	71	0	94	0	70	0	95	0	gray .....	120	6	122	6	110	0	115	0	
low mid. & mid.	65	0	70	0	63	0	69	0	brown .....	0	0	0	0	105	0	107	6	
fine ordinary ..	62	0	64	6	59	0	62	0	Croton Seed .....	65	0	90	0	80	0	95	0	
good ordinary ..	59	0	61	0	54	0	58	0	Cubebis .....	220	0	230	0	135	0	140	0	
ord. & triage ..	46	0	50	0	40	0	53	0	Cummin Seed .....	22	0	30	0	22	0	28	0	
Ceylon, Nat. gd. & f.	58	6	62	0	50	0	57	0	Dividivi .....	11	6	13	0	9	0	11	0	
ordinary .....	55	0	58	0	42	6	48	6	Dragon's blood, red.	£7	0	£14	0	£6	0	£12	0	
Plantation, fine	87	0	92	0	84	0	90	0	lump .....	5	0	13	0	5	0	13	0	
fine mid. ....	81	0	86	0	80	0	84	0	Galangal Root .....	1	6	1	8	3	5	3	6	
good mid. ....	74	6	80	0	74	0	79	0	Gentian Root .....	0	16	0	17	0	14	0	16	
middling .....	63	0	74	0	69	0	73	0	Ginger, preservd. in bd. s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
fl.ord. to low md.	66	0	67	6	64	6	68	0	(duty 2d. lb.) per lb.	0	9	0	9½	0	9	0	10	
mixed & triage ..	52	0	64	0	46	0	64	0	Guinea Grains,									
Malabar and Mysore	57	0	78	0	50	0	76	0	per cwt.	58	0	62	0	34	0	35	0	
Madras .....	58	0	76	0	52	0	78	0	Honey, Narbonne ..	70	0	90	0	70	0	90	0	
Tellicherry .....	62	0	89	0	58	0	88	0	Cuba .....	22	0	32	0	23	0	34	0	
Mocha, fine .....	113	0	120	0	95	0	103	0	Jamaica .....	28	0	58	0	26	0	54	0	
garbled .....	94	0	112	0	73	0	92	0	Ipecacuanha, pr. lb.	4	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	
ungarbled .....	62	0	86	0	60	0	71	0	Isinglass—									
Batavia, yellow ..	65	0	78	0	63	0	74	0	Brazil .....	1	10	4	2	1	10	4	4	
pale and mixed..	56	0	64	0	50	0	62	0	East India .....	1	10	4	6	2	0	3	10	
Sumatra .....	50	0	53	0	42	0	46	0	West India .....	3	10	4	3	3	11	4	3	
Padang .....	53	0	58	0	47	0	50	0	Russian, long staple	12	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	
Brazil, f. ord & wshd.	61	0	70	0	51	0	67	0	leaf .....	9	6	12	0	10	6	13	6	
good ord. ....	58	0	60	0	46	6	50	0	Simovia..	1	6	2	6	1	6	2	6	
ordinary .....	51	0	57	0	40	0	46	0	Jalap .....	3	8	4	0	3	6	0	0	

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

DRUGS	1860.			1859.		
	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.
Juniper Berries, p. cwt.						
German and French	9	0..	9 6	10	0..	11 0
Italian .....	9	0..	10 0	7	0..	9 0
Lemon Juice, per deg.	0	0½.	0 0	0	0½.	0 0
Lichen Islandicus, lb.	0	0..	0 0	0	0..	0 0
Liquorice ... per cwt.						
Spanish .....	83	0..	93 0	85	0..	95 0
Italian .....	90	0..	98 0	95	0..	109 0
Macaroni, Genoa, p. lb.	0	3..	0 6	0	4..	0 6
Naples ....	0	4..	0 5½	0	4..	0 5½
Manna, flaky .....	4	9..	5 3	4	3..	4 6
small .....	2	6..	2 7	1	6..	2 0
Musk .....	24	0..	30 0	16	0..	24 0
Myrabolans, per cwt.	10	0..	14 0	7	0..	10 0
Nux Vomica .....	14	0..	15 0	12	0..	13 6
Opium, Turkey .....	23	6..	0 0	21	0..	0 0
Egyptian .....	6	0..	14 0	6	0..	10 3
Orris Root ... per cwt.	32	0..	36 0	35	0..	38 0
Pellitory Root .....	0	0..	0 0	0	0..	0 0
Pink Root ... per lb.	1	0..	1 3	1	3..	1 6
Quassia (bit. wd.) ton	£9	0..	10 0	6	0..	10 0
Rhatania Root, p. lb.	0s. 6d.	0s. 8d.		0	6..	0 8
Rhubarb, China, rnd.	1	2..	2 10	0	10..	2 6
flat ..	1	4..	3 0	1	0..	2 9
Dutch, trimd.	3	5..	3 6	3	6..	4 0
Russian ....	13	6..	14 6	9	6..	10 6
Saffron, Spanish .....	53	0..	54 0	37	0..	38 0
Salap .....	£9	0s. 12d.		£12	0..	13 0
Sarsaparilla, Lima ...	0s. 10d.	1s. 2d.		0s. 10d.	1s. 1d.	
Para ....	0	11..	1 2	0	11..	1 1
Honduras .....	0	11..	1 6	0	11..	1 5
Jamaica ..	1	3..	2 7	1	2..	2 4
Sassafras ... per cwt.	10	0..	12 0	14	0..	15 0
Scammony ... per lb.						
virgin ....	30	0..	32 0	30	0..	34 0
second ....	14	0..	26 0	14	0..	26 0
Seedlac .....	42	0..	60 0	38	0..	48 0
Seneka Root .....	2	0..	2 2	2	2..	2 3
Senna, Calcutta ....	0	2..	0 2½	0	1½.	0 2
Bombay .....	0	3..	0 4½	0	2..	0 3½
Tinnevely .....	0	4..	0 7½	0	4..	0 6½
Alexandria .....	0	4..	0 6	0	5½.	0 7½
Shellac, orange, pr. ct.	200	0	207 6	90	0..	95 0
liver & garnet.	190	0	210 0	83	0..	96 0
block .....	175	0	190 0	60	0..	76 0
bttn.dk.to mid.	160	0	175 0	95	0..	110 0
good and fine.	180	0	200 0	112	0..	121 0
Snake Root .....	1	0..	1 2	0	10..	0 11
Spermacti, refined	1	8..	0 0	1	8½.	0 0
Squills ..	0	2..	0 4	0	2..	0 2½
Sticklac .....	60	0..	80 0	25	0..	49 0
Tamarinds, E. India.	7	0..	10 0	10	6..	12 6
W.I. per cwt.	16	0..	40 0	12	0..	32 0
Terra Japonica,						
Gambier ... per cwt.	17	3..	17 6	16	9..	17 0
Cutch .....	26	6..	27 0	20	0..	30 0
Valerian Root, Engl.	20	0..	40 0	20	0..	40 0
Vanilla						
Mexican ... per lb.	40	0..	80 0	40	0..	90 0
Brazil .....	13	0..	20 0	15	0..	20 0
Wormsd.(dy.15s.)p.c.	0	0..	0 0	23	0..	0 0
FARINA, Scotch .....	16	0..	17 0	16	0..	16 6
GUM .....	£. s. £. s.			£. s. £. s.		
Ammoniac, drop ...	2	15..	5 10	2	10..	5 10
lump ..	0	15..	2 0	0	15..	2 0
Animi, fine pale .....	15	10..	16 10	15	10..	16 10
bold amber .....	13	0..	16 5	14	0..	15 0
medium ....	9	0..	11 11	8	10..	13 0
small & dark .....	5	0..	8 5	4	0..	6 10
ordinary dark .....	2	10..	5 0	2	10..	5 0
Arabic, E.I.f.palepickd	2	15..	3 5	2	8..	2 13
unsorted, good to f	1	18..	2 10	1	10..	2 12
red and mixed .....	1	8..	1 16	1	2..	1 6
siftings .....	0	0..	0 0	0	18..	1 3
Turkey, pkd. gd. to fl.	5	10..	7 10	5	10..	7 5
second & infr.	2	5..	5 5	2	5..	5 0
in sorts .....	1	17..	2 5	1	8..	1 13
Gedda .....	1	5..	1 6	1	4..	1 5
Barbary, white ...	1	13..	1 15	1	10..	1 11
brown .....	1	10..	1 11	1	9..	1 11
Cape .....	0	16..	0 18	0	16..	0 19
Assafoetida, fair to gd.	1	0..	4 10	1	0..	3 15
Benjamin, first qual.	18	10..	35 0	18	0..	36 0
GUM.						
Benjamin, 2nd qual.	8	5..	16 10	8	10..	16 10
3rd ..	3	0..	7 10	3	5..	7 10
Copal, Angola red ..	4	10..	4 15	3	10..	4 5
pale ..	3	6..	4 10	3	10..	0 0
Benguela ....	3	10..	4 5	3	13..	3 18
Sierra Leone lb.	0s. 9d.	1s. 9d.		0s. 7d.	1s. 9d.	
Manilla, pr. ct.	15	0..	43 0	0	6..	0 10
Dammar, pale pr. ct.	40	0..	46 0	42	0..	50 0
Galbanum .....	7	0..	9 0	11	0..	16 0
Gamboge, pkd. pipe	6	10..	9 10	5	10..	6 15
in sorts ..	4	10..	6 0	4	0..	5 0
Guaiacum ... per lb.	0	10..	1 9	0	10..	1 6
Kino .....	90	0..	105 0	60	0..	70 0
Kowrie .....	14	0..	15 6	15	6..	16 6
Mastic, pkd., per lb.	8	6..	9 6	8	6..	9 6
Myrrh, gd. & fl., pr. ct.	160	0	240 0	170	0	240 0
sorts .....	90	0	150 0	90	0	150 0
Olibanum, pale drop.	60	0..	70 0	42	0..	48 0
amber & yellow	40	0..	56 0	30	0..	40 0
mixed & dark ..	12	0..	26 0	10	0..	29 0
Senegal .....	30	0..	33 0	32	0..	42 0
Sandrac .....	97	6	117 6	102	6	120 0
Tragacanth, leaf ...	190	0..	340 0	190	0..	300 0
in sorts ..	100	0..	120 10	70	0..	120 0
LAC DYE, per lb.						
D. T. ....	1	10½.	2 1	2	0..	0 0
B Mirzapore .....	1	8..	1 9	1	8..	0 0
Other good and fine.	1	1..	2 3	1	0..	2 4
Ord. & Native marks	0	4..	1 0	9	1½.	0 10
OILS .....	per ton	£. s. £. s.		per ton	£. s. £. s.	
Seal, pale .....	36	0..	0 0	38	10..	0 0
yellow .....	32	0..	0 0	33	0..	0 0
brown .....	30	0..	31 0	30	0..	0 0
Sperm, body .....	92	0..	92 10	94	0..	0 0
headmatter .....	93	0..	94 0	99	0..	0 0
Cod .....	40	0..	0 0	33	0..	0 0
Whale, Greenland ..	37	0..	37 5	37	0..	37 5
South Sea, pale	35	0..	36 0	34	0..	34 10
yellow .....	32	10..	0 0	32	10..	0 0
brown .....	30	0..	0 0	31	0..	0 0
E. I. Fish	28	10..	29 0	26	0..	0 0
Olive, Gallipoli .....	62	10..	63 0	46	10..	47 0
Trieste .....	60	0..	60 0	46	0..	0 0
Levant .....	56	0..	57 0	45	0..	46 0
Mogadore .....	56	0..	0 0	42	0..	42 10
Spanish .....	61	0..	0 0	46	0..	47 0
Sicily .....	60	10..	61 0	0	0..	0 0
Florence, pr. ½-chst.	0	18..	1 0	0	17..	0 19
Coccanut, Cochintun	45	6..	0 0	42	0..	0 0
Ceylon ..	43	6..	0 0	40	0..	0 0
Sydney ..	40	0..	43 10	0	0..	0 0
Ground Nut and Gin.						
Bombay .....	40	0..	0 0	33	0..	37 0
Madras .....	44	0..	45 0	0	0..	0 0
Palm, fine .....	45	0..	0 0	46	6..	0 0
Palm Nut .....	33	0..	34 0	35	0..	36 0
Linseed .....	28	5..	0 0	28	5..	28 10
Rapeseed, Engl. pale.	41	10..	0 0	33	0..	40 0
brown .....	40	0..	0 0	0	0..	0 0
Foreign do.	42	10..	43 0	40	0..	41 0
brown ..	40	10..	0 0	37	0..	33 0
Lard .....	62	0..	0 0	59	0..	0 0
Tallow .....	30	0..	0 0	32	0..	32 10
Rosin .....	7	5..	0 0	0	0..	0 0
OILS, Essential;						
Almond, essen. pr. lb.	30s. 0d.	31s. 0d.		30	0..	31 0
expressed ..	1	0..	0 0	1	0..	0 0
Aniseed .....	8	0..	8 1	8	6..	0 0
Bay .....	122	6..	0 0	90	0..	100 0
Bergamott ... per lb.	6	6..	11 0	6	6..	11 6
Cajeputa, bond, pr. oz.	0	1..	0 1¼	0	1..	0 1¼
Caraway ... per lb.	4	3..	6 0	4	6..	6 0
Cassia .....	12	0..	0 0	19	0..	0 0
Cinnamon (in b.) p. oz.	3	0..	4 3	2	0..	3 0
Cinnamon Leaf ..	0	2..	0 2½	0	2..	0 2½
Citronel .....	0	3½.	0 3½	0	3..	0 3½
Clove .....	0	2..	0 3½	0	2..	0 3½
Croton .....	0	4½.	0 4½	0	4½.	0 4½
Juniper ... per lb.	1	10..	4 0	1	9..	2 6
Lavender .....	2	6..	5 0	2	6..	5 0
Lemon .....	5	0..	10 0	6	0..	11 0



## PRICE CURRENT—continued.

1860.				1859.			
OILS, Essential,	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Leinongrass...per oz.	0	5	0 6½	0	6	0 6½	
Mace, ex .....	0	1½	0 0	0	2	0 2½	
Neroli .....	6	0	10 0	8	0	11 0	
Nutmeg .....	0	2	0 2½	0	3	0 3½	
Orange .....	10	2	11 0	10	0	11 0	
Otto Roses .....	16	0	26 0	17	0	25 0	
Peppermint ..per lb.							
American .....	8	0	14 0	8	0	15 0	
English .....	24	6	30 0	30	0	34 0	
Rhodium ....per oz.	3	9	6 0	3	9	6 0	
Rosemary ....per lb.	1	10	3 0	2	0	3 0	
Sassafras .....	3	6	3 0	3	6	4 6	
Spearmint .....	5	0	12 6	8	0	14 0	
Spike .....	1	3	1 6	1	3	1 6	
Thyme .....	2	3	3 0	2	3	3 0	
PITCH, British, pr. cwt.	6	0	6 3	5	6	5 9	
Swedish .....	10	3	0 0	10	0	0 0	
SALTPETRE, per cwt.							
Bengal, 6 p.c. or under	45	0	45 9	46	0	47 6	
over 6 per cent.	39	0	44 6	43	6	45 6	
Madras .....	38	0	42 6	38	0	43 0	
Bombay .....	32	0	37 6	32	0	35 0	
British-refined .....	41	6	42 6	49	0	50 0	
Nitrate of Soda .....	14	8	16 0	16	0	18 0	
SEED, Canary ..p. qr.	46	0	54 0	52	0	66 0	
Caraway, English, p.c.	0	0	0 0	40	0	42 0	
German .....	30	0	38 0	30	0	0 0	
Clover, English, red..	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	
white..	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	
Germ. & French, red	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	
white..	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	
Coriander .....	0	0	0 0	9	0	12 0	
East India .....	11	6	12 6	9	0	10 0	
Hemp .....	42	0	44 0	36	0	38 0	
Linseed, English, p. qr.	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	
Black Sea and Azof	49	0	0 0	43	0	0 0	
Calcutta .....	48	5	49 0	48	6	49 0	
Bombay .....	50	6	0 0	50	6	51 0	
Egyptian .....	47	0	0 0	46	0	0 0	
St. Pilsbg. Morshnk	48	6	49 0	46	0	47 0	
Archange .....	40	0	41 0	40	0	42 0	
Riga .....	38	0	40 0	0	0	0 0	
Mustard, brown, p. bhl	10	0	13 0	0	0	0 0	
white..	10	0	14 0	0	0	0 0	
Niger .....	44	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	
Poppy, E.I. ....per qr.	56	0	0 0	45	0	0 0	
Rape, English .....	54	0	58 0	66	0	70 0	
Danube .....	53	0	54 0	0	0	0 0	
Calcutta, fine..	55	0	55 6	42	0	0 0	
Bombay, Guzerat	63	6	64 0	30	0	42 0	
Feroze. & Scinde	51	0	57 0	48	0	52 0	
Teel, Sesame or Gngly.	59	0	66 6	40	0	52 0	
Cotton .....	6	0	6 5	0	0	0 0	
Gnd. Nut. Kernels, tn.	320	0	0 0	10	0	10 10	
SOAP, Lond. yel. p. cwt.	21	0	38 0	21	0	38 0	
mottled .....	34	0	38 0	36	0	38 0	
curd .....	52	0	0 0	52	0	0 0	
Castile .....	37	0	40 0	43	0	44 0	
Marseilles .....	40	0	41 0	42	0	43 0	
SOY .....	4	0	4 6	5	0	0 0	
SPICES, duty free, except pepper,							
Cassia Lignea, p. cwt.	84	0	94 0	68	0	78 0	
Vera .....	12	0	26 0	12	0	20 0	
Buds .....	180	0	185 0	143	0	0 0	
Cinnamon, per lb.							
Ceylon, 1st quality.	1	4	2 2	1	3	1 9	
2nd ditto ..	1	0	1 7	1	0	1 7	
3rd ditto ..	0	10	1 2	0	9	1 3	
Tellicherry .....	0	11	1 0	0	9	0 11	
Cloves, Penang ..	1	2	1 5	0	10	1 3½	
Amboyina .....	0	4½	0 5½	0	4½	0 5½	
Zanzibar .....	0	3½	0 3½	0	3½	0 3½	
Ginger .....	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
Jamaica, fine pr. cwt.	8	0	10 0	7	10	9 0	
ord. to good ..	4	4	7 10	3	10	7 0	
African .....	38s.	6d.	39s. 6d.	26s.	0d.	27s. 0d.	
Bengal .....	21	0	21 6	16	0	17 0	
Malabar....	33	0	34 0	18	6	19 6	
Cochin .....	80	0	130 0	72	0	118 0	
Mace, 1st qty. lb.	1	10	2 7	1	7	1 11	
2nd. & infr....	1	0	1 9	1	0	1 7	
Nutmegs per lb.							
brown Penang, &c.	1	4	3 10	1	5	3 6	
limed .....	1	4	2 6	1	3	2 0	
SPICES,							
Pepper (duty 6d. pr. lb.)							
Black, in bond							
Malabar .....	0	4½	0 5½	0	4	0 4½	
Alepee .....	0	4½	0 4½	0	4	0 4½	
Penang & Batavia	0	3½	0 4	0	3½	0 4	
Singapore .....	0	4	0 4½	0	4	0 4½	
White, Tellicherry	0	10	1 0½	0	11	1 1½	
Other sorts .....	0	6	0 6½	0	6½	0 7½	
Cayenne .....	1	1	1 4	0	9	1 2	
Pod, S. Leone pr. c.	30	0	36 0	18	0	25 0	
Zanzibar .....	57	0	61 0	60	0	61 0	
Long .....	28	0	34 0	40	0	42 0	
Pimento, mid. to good	0	3½	0 3½	0	3	0 3½	
ordinary .....	0	3	0 3½	0	2½	0 0	
SPONGE, Turk. f. pkd.	20	0	26 0	15	0	20 0	
ordinary .....	9	0	18 0	6	6	12 0	
ordinary .....	3	0	8 0	2	0	5 6	
Bahama ..	0	3	1 0	0	4	1 2	
TEA (duty 1s. 5d. per lb.) in bond.							
Congou, ordinary ...	1	2	1 3	1	1½	1 2	
good ordinary ..	1	4	1 5	1	2½	1 3	
but middling. ....	1	5	1 5½	1	3½	1 4	
blackish leaf. ....	1	6	1 7	1	4½	1 7	
ditto strong .....	1	8	1 10	1	8	2 0	
ditto extra fine..	1	11	2 4	2	2	2 4	
Ning Yung and Oolong	1	6	2 2	1	4	2 4	
Souchong, ordinary..	1	4	1 5	1	8	1 5	
fair to fine .....	1	6	1 11	1	6	2 2	
finest .....	2	0	3 0	2	3	2 6	
Flowry Pekoe, ordinary	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	
fair to good .....	1	9	2 6	3	3	3 6	
fine to finest .....	3	0	0 0	4	0	5 0	
Caper, scented, in bxs.	1	1	2 6	1	0	2 8	
Orange Pekoe, plain..	1	3	1 6	1	0	1 8	
scented .....	1	4	2 6	1	2	2 8	
Twankay, ordy. Canton	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	
common to good..	0	10	1 2	0	8	1 0	
fine to Hyson kind.	1	3	1 4	1	1	1 2	
Hyson Skin, common	0	10	0 11	0	8	0 9	
good to fine .....	1	0	1 1	0	10	1 0	
Hyson, ordy. to comn.	1	7	1 8	1	2	1 4	
fair to fine .....	1	9	2 6	1	5	2 4	
finest .....	2	9	4 6	2	6	4 9	
Young Hys. Boh. kind	0	7	0 9	0	5	0 8	
good to fine .....	0	11	2 4	0	9	2 6	
Imperial .....	1	0	2 2	0	10	2 2	
Gunpowder .....	1	0	3 9	0	10	3 9	
Assam .....	1	7	4 6	1	6	4 6	
TURPENTINE,							
Rough... per cwt.	9	0	0 0	10	0	0 0	
Spirits, English .....	34	6	0 0	41	6	0 0	
American, in casks	35	0	35 6	42	0	0 0	
WAX, Bees, English ..	£8	5	£8 10	£8	5	£8 10	
German .....	8	0	8 5	8	15	9 0	
American .....	8	15	10 0	9	5	9 10	
white fine .....	10	0	10 19	10	10	11 10	
Jamaica .....	9	5	9 12 6	9	0	9 7	
Gambia .....	9	10	0 0	9	0	9 5	
Mogadore .....	6	0	7 10	7	0	7 15	
East India .....	8	5	9 10	8	5	9 5	
ditto, bleached ...	9	0	11 10	10	10	11 10	
Japan vegetable ...	3	0	3 3	3	10	0 0	
WOOD, Dry, bar, pr. tn.	3	10	0 0	4	0	0 0	
Brazil, first quality	85	0	89 0	105	0	0 0	
second quality ..	60	0	0 0	80	0	85 0	
logs .....	20	0	30 0	25	0	32 0	
Braziletto .....	4	0	5 10	5	0	7 0	
Camwood .....	25	0	28 0	33	0	39 0	
Ebony, Green .....	9	10	10 0	5	15	6 10	
Fustic, Cuba .....	9	0	9 5	8	10	8 15	
Jamaica .....	5	10	5 15	5	5	5 10	
Savanna .....	5	5	5 10	5	0	5 5	
Zante .....	10	0	11 0	18	0	20 0	
Logwood, Campeachy	6	10	6 15	7	10	7 15	
Honduras .....	5	5	0 0	5	0	5 5	
St. Domingo .....	5	0	0 0	3	15	4 0	
Jamaica .....	4	10	4 15	3	15	0 0	
Nicaragua, lar. & sol.	12	0	13 10	12	0	13 10	
small .....	0	0	0 0	5	0	8 0	
Lima, first pile .....	13	15	14 5	14	0	15 10	
second pile .....	12	10	13 0	12	0	13 10	
Red Sanders .....	5	7½	5 10	4	10	0 0	
Sapan, Bimas .....	6	10	8 5	9	0	9 10	
Siam, &c. ....	6	15	9 0	5	10	10 13	

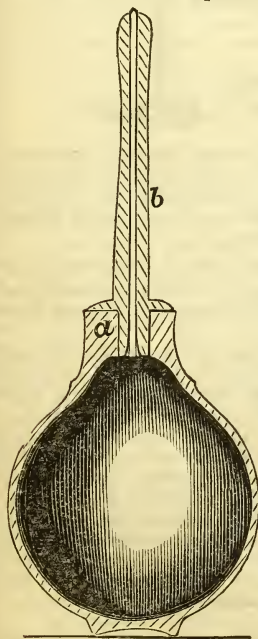
## NOVELTIES.

**GLUTEN CAPSULES OF MATHEY-CAYLUS.**—Although these capsules are not the most recent introduction, yet as we have lately been putting them to the test of experiments and trial, we think it may not be undesirable to state the results of these investigations. The material of which they are formed externally is the gluten of wheat-flour, a substance which is insoluble, although softened by water, and which, in its pure form, is dissolved very slowly by the gastric juice. We have placed these capsules for twenty-four hours in warm water, and found at the expiration of that time the gluten still unbroken and the enclosed medicine completely enveloped. On taking several of them to ascertain their effect (a devotion to the cause of pharmaceutical science which we hope our readers will duly appreciate, as we were not under the necessity of availing ourselves of any remedial agent of the kind), we found that there was almost a total absence of the disagreeable taste which always arises after the use of the ordinary gelatine capsules, from its quiet solution in the stomach, permitting the escape of the balsam at an early period of the digestive functions; we have also examined carefully the character of the enclosed remedies, and find that they are of the purest and best character, in this respect offering a striking contrast to the cheaper gelatine capsules in ordinary use.

In our November impression we mentioned a new sieve, the invention of Mr. Saer. We perceive by our advertising columns that he is now prepared to supply the trade. The principle consists in a cylindrical drum of wire cloth in which four brushes revolve, the whole being enclosed in a wooden case, fitted with drawers, which are supplied with moveable trays, to hold the sifted and unsifted powders. It revolves without interfering with the internal part, and is arranged to feed and empty itself. The advantages claimed by the inventor consist in its power to do much work in little time; it would, therefore, appear worthy the attention of such of our readers as have to sift large quantities.

## SPECIFICATIONS OF PATENTS (RECENTLY FILED).

No. 2199. Manuel Leopold Jonas Lavater, of the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, India Rubber Manufacturer, for "Improvements in Apparatus known as Injection Bottles, and in Pneumatic Discs, used in apparatus for adhering to glass and other impermeable substances." Patent dated 28th September, 1859.



The part of this invention, relating to injection bottles, consists in making the same with an enlargement or thickening at the outer ends thereof, so as to dispense with the use of the separate or distinct mouth-piece of wood, or of other material heretofore used, the edges of the india rubber bottle fitting tightly to the exterior of the clyster or such-like pipe, or, in the construction of injection bottles, india rubber bottles of the ordinary form may be used, and the clyster or such-like pipe may be fitted into it; the exterior of the pipe being of larger diameter than usual so as to fit tightly into the mouth of the bottle. In the engraving, *a*, is the elastic mouth-piece, and *b*, a clyster pipe fitted therein, the hole or passage in the mouth-piece being smaller in diameter than the exterior of the clyster-pipe so that when the end of the clyster-pipe is forced in the elastic mouth-piece embraces the same very strongly, and in such manner as to prevent the passage of the fluid in that direction when the bottle is pressed in with the view to force the fluid through the clyster-pipe; in the place of the ordinary form of clyster-pipe as shown, the end may be made larger if preferred, and the mouth-piece or neck of the bottle also larger than that shown, and similar to those heretofore made when intended to receive and have fixed therein a mouth-piece of wood or other material, but in this case also the thickness or substance of the india rubber is to be made of greater strength, and sufficient to hold the end of the clyster or other pipe securely.

A total eclipse of the sun will take place next month, visible in some parts of this continent, extending, in a belt, from Labrador to the Pacific, through the British possessions. Lieutenant Gillis, U.S.N., has been appointed to take observations in Labrador, and Captain Reynolds, U.S.A., in the interior.



## REVIEWS.\*

LECTURES ON THE FORCES OF MATTER. By Michael Faraday, D.C.L. London: Griffin and Co. 3s. 6d.

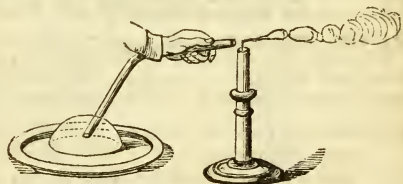
It is a remarkable fact, illustrative of the humility which always accompanies the highest intellectual attainments, that one of our most celebrated philosophers, in some departments of science the greatest philosopher of the present time, should annually, at the festive season of Christmas tide, collect about him a number of little children, and in the most simple language, and with that marvellous facility of illustration which renders his lectures, even when on the most simple and elementary subjects, attractive to the wisest of his compeers, explain to them the mysteries of some of the more striking phenomena of nature.

Last Christmas Dr. Faraday selected as his subject, "the Physical Forces of Matter," and for six lectures did he hold his young hearers entranced, whilst with the simplest and in many cases most easily repeated experiments, he demonstrated to them the great general laws of gravitation, cohesion, heat, chemical affinity, electricity, magnetism, and the dependence of these forces on one another.

These lectures were reported verbatim, and have been published with numerous illustrations in the present volume.

If amongst our readers we have any, and we believe we have many, who would wish to see how clearly the mysterious powers of nature unfold themselves at the bidding of the master magician, let them study this little volume; and should any of them wish to impart a love of science to a youthful friend, we know of no work more likely to tend to such a desirable result than this.

Let us see with what simple means our philosopher demonstrates the attraction of the particles of water for one another:—"I will now blow a bubble," said Dr. Faraday, "and that I may be able to talk and blow a bubble too, I will take a plate with a little of the soap-suds in it, and will just soap the edges of the pipe, and blow a bubble on to the plate. Now, there is our bubble. Why does it hold together in this manner? Why, because the water of which it is composed has an attraction of particle for particle;—so great, indeed, that it gives to this bubble the very power of an india-rubber ball; for, you see, if I introduce one end of this glass tube into the bubble, that it has the power of contracting so powerfully as to force enough air through the tube to blow out a light—the light is blown out. And look! see how the bubble is disappearing; see how it is getting smaller and smaller."



This is but a single example of the ingenious manner in which all the illustrations are alike contrived. If Dr. Faraday wishes to show the combustion of a taper, or of iron filings in oxygen, he adopts some novel mode, infinitely more effectual as an illustration, than any that had been previously employed. But our space compels us to stop extracting, or we should be strongly tempted to reprint the whole of these delightful lectures.

INTRODUCTION TO PRACTICAL PHARMACY. By Edward Parrish, Principal of the School of Practical Pharmacy, Philadelphia. Second edition. Large 8vo., 720 pages, 246 illustrations. Blanchard and Lee, Philadelphia; "Chemist and Druggist" Office, 24, Bow Lane, London. 21s.

Our readers are aware that the "Chemist and Druggist" possesses the advantage of having most efficient correspondents in the United States, who, to use an Americanism, keep us pretty well posted up in the Pharmaceutical proceedings that there take place. Amongst the other duties that have been performed by these gentlemen, they have not omitted taking cognizance of the Pharmaceutical literature of the country, and have sent us over for the use of our subscribers, a supply of a work which is generally regarded as the best book on the subject that has been published. With this opinion we cordially coincide, regarding Parrish's work as one of the most valuable we have ever seen. Its scope differs somewhat from that of Mohr and Redwood's in its not being so much directed to the manufacturing wholesale druggist as to the retailer. It commences with a description of the arrangements and implements necessary to the shop, and in this department describes several American novelties that might be most advantageously introduced into this country. It then passes on to the consideration of the usual Pharmaceutical operations and preparations, and concludes with a large department devoted to extemporaneous Pharmacy.

The book gives the chemical history and properties of the objects used in medicinal preparations; and also what we do not hesitate to say will be found invaluable to all persons engaged in the retail drug trade, viz.,—the directions for preparing those numerous valuable preparations that are extensively used in America, but that have not yet been introduced in the United States or any other Pharmacopœia. In many cases the receipts given on a single

\* The Books reviewed in the "Chemist and Druggist" can be supplied to our Subscribers from the Office, post free.

page would alone amply repay the cost of the volume. We do not hesitate to say that we have derived much valuable information from its perusal.

We almost feel at a loss where to select extracts that we wish to give, in order to afford an example of the style and plan of the work.

The following may be taken as a fair sample of that department of the work which treats of the organic chemistry as applied to Pharmacy:—"Pepsine is the name given to a neutral principle obtained from the gastric juice of animals, and which associated with lactic and muriatic acids has the property of digesting certain kinds of food. As it would be impossible to collect the gastric juice of living animals for the purpose of extracting the pepsine for use in medicine, recourse is had to the little tubes upon the inner surface of the stomach, in which it is secreted. The process of Boudault applies to the rennet-bag of sheep, that of Vogel to the porous parts of the stomach of the hog; as they nearly resemble each other the latter only need be given; it is as follows:—*Preparation of Pepsine.*—The porous parts of the stomach of the hog, freed from the glandulous membrane, are cut and repeatedly macerated with water for twenty-four hours; the filtered liquors are precipitated by sugar of lead, the precipitate washed with water, decomposed with sulphuretted hydrogen, filtered, evaporated by a very gentle heat to syrupy consistence, and mixed with alcohol; pepsine is slowly precipitated as a white voluminous mass, which is washed with alcohol and dried. As thus prepared it is a yellowish tough mass, with a peculiar animal odour, disagreeable to the taste; it is not altered by influence of the air, has a slight acid reaction, on account of a little acetic acid. M Boudault, who has prepared this largely as a remedy for indigestion, after evaporation to a syrupy consistence, a little lactic acid being added, stirs in such a quantity of dry starch, as that 15 grains will digest a dram of dry fibrin at the temperature of the body. Boudault's pepsine, as thus produced, is a fawn coloured powder, with a peculiar odour and taste, yielding to water the pepsine and lactic acid, producing a solution with the colour, odour, and taste of gastric juice. As thus prepared pepsine is precipitated by salts of mercury and lead, and these when decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen, yield it again with its physiological properties. Tannin and strong alcohol destroy its activity, and at a temperature of 120° Fahrenheit its digestive power is entirely destroyed. The dose of Boudault's pepsine is 15 grains taken at meal times, between the slices of bread or in tepid soup."

We regret that our space in the present number prevents our making such further extracts as we had designed to take from the portion of the work which treats of "Extemporaneous and Practical Pharmacy," but we shall return to the subject in our next.

*GLYCERIN AND COD LIVER OIL; their History, Introduction, Therapeutic Value, and Claims upon Professional and Public Attention. To which is added, a Chapter on Physic-taking; or, Counsels for the Sick.* By W. Burnham Willmott. London: H. Baillière. Price 3s. 6d.

The little volume which bears this formidable title, will be welcomed by all who are interested in materia medica. Every chemist will thank Mr. Willmott for having brought together so many facts relating to glycerin and cod liver oil, and for having so impartially reviewed the contradictory opinions of medical men as to the value of these bodies as therapeutic agents. In selecting two esteemed remedies for consideration, Mr. Willmott informs us that he has been guided by the principle that "the sub-division of labour is fairly applicable to the operations of the intellect and professional pursuits, as well as to mercantile and manufacturing enterprise." Mr. Willmott has, however, sacrificed this principle to the desire of making a book of some 200 pages. He has introduced into his treatise a good deal of irrelevant matter. He gives *in extenso* five letters which appeared in the *Lancet* on premature baldness; he reads the ladies a moral lecture on the best means of enlarging and beautifying the eye; and he tells us how to make *glycerin jelly* and *glycerin soap* without *glycerin*!

The "Chapter on Physic-taking," which has no connection with the first two parts of the work, is addressed to the general reader. The author's aim in this chapter is simply "to urge the importance of early relief, to point out the direction in which that relief should be sought, and to aid the invalid in such accompanying detail as may be found most conducive to rapid and permanent recovery."

We have raised objection to some portions of the contents of this volume, but it must be a singularly accurate book which, treating of pathological, medical, and chemical subjects, should attempt to mingle them with other topics, without displaying unnecessary redundancy, if not an occasional weakness.

Mr. Blondlott has recently drawn attention to the fact that fatty substances are endowed with the property of interfering with the solubility of arsenious acid, in plain or acidulated water, or when this fluid has been rendered slightly alkaline. He has ascertained, from numerous experiments, that it suffices for arsenious acid powder to have had even the slightest contact with a fatty substance, in order that its solubility should fall to one-fifteenth or one-twelfth of what it would be, in the fluids alluded to, without the interference of the adipose element. From these experiments, it is evident that the exhibition of milk and fatty substances are likely to be attended with favourable results as an antidote to this poison.



**FRAGMENTA VETERINARIA.**

*Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons during the year 1859-60.*

THE annual report of the abstract of the proceedings of the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, will this year produce but little either of interest or excitement. Veterinary politics remain unchanged. The balance in the hands of the treasurer shows a slight increase on that of the preceding year, but the strictest economy has, however, still to be observed in every department.

During the past year a long and severe attack of illness, mental and bodily, incapacitated your secretary from attending to his usual duties; the prostration of mind and body was so great, that for months his recovery was considered hopeless. With deep and grateful thanks to the overruling Power above, and to the patient care and endurance of those around him, he is once more himself again; and he cannot omit this most favourable opportunity of expressing his warm thanks and deep gratitude for the sympathy expressed by his professional brethren—the untiring forbearance of the Council in dispensing with his services—and for the warm-hearted, friendly, and efficient manner in which the want of those services was compensated for by his friend, Mr. Braby—who for nine months so efficiently filled his place, as, at the end of that time, to receive the unanimous thanks of the Council for having done so.

The number of deaths reported this year by the registrar is twenty-six. Youth and age have apparently suffered nearly alike: among them are several of eminence, whose vacancies will not easily be refilled. We have deeply to regret the loss of Thomas Turner, the first President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and for seven succeeding years unanimously re-elected to that office. His untiring zeal and assiduity in carrying out the duties of his office, his constant and untiring attendance at the Council, examination, and committee meetings, will not be forgotten by those who participated in his labours. A clever, energetic, and successful practitioner, a warm and constant friend, and a pleasant and agreeable companion, his name is endeared to our memories; and, as long as his portrait remains adorning our walls, his services will not be forgotten.

Fifty-two members have been admitted during the past year—forty-three from the Royal Veterinary College of London, and nine from the New Veterinary College of Edinburgh. The number of members at present on the list is 1,450.—The registrar must again remind you how very desirable it is that the list should be kept as perfect as possible, which can only be done by all changes of residence being communicated to him.

Since writing the preceding portion of the report, another sudden and unexpected loss to the profession has occurred, in the death of James Turner, of Regent-street,—Thomas Turner died December 19, 1859, and his brother, James, April 3, 1860: thus, within a few months two brothers, both filling their positions to the entire satisfaction of the profession, have been taken from us. James Turner not only filled the office of President, but that of Vice-President also, and was, from the time of its first establishment, a valued member of the Board of Examiners. His scientific monographs on the circulation of the blood, and his practical works on some of the most important diseases of the horse, have received the unqualified approbation of the profession. Peace to his manes!

Another loss to be added to the list still remains, that of our old friend, William Stockley. In this case, however, the usual range of human life has been far exceeded. He passed the College in 1794, and died at the advanced age of 84. Every faculty was retained to the last, and the incidents of his life are so numerous and varied that it would fill a volume to report them.

In conclusion, it must, however unsatisfactory the statement may be, be admitted that the long-looked and hoped for results of the obtainment of the charter have not as yet been realised. Commissions in the army are still given to candidates who have not passed their examinations before the Board of Examiners authorised by the Council of the College, and who, therefore, are not recognised members of the profession. How much longer this system, so prejudicial to the advancement of veterinary science, and so injurious to the interests of its members, is to continue, can only be answered by those authorities at the Horse Guards who have the power to alter the system. Other privileges have failed to be obtained, and it is still necessary that every individual member of the profession should manfully place his shoulder to the wheel, and, by one great and united effort, obtain those privileges and that position which are most justly its due.—E. N. GABRIEL, *Secretary*.

The following gentlemen have obtained their diplomas at the meeting of the Board of Examiners, in the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, held during the month of May:—

*England*.—George A. Oliphant, Marshwood, Southampton; William Barry, Chilton Grounds, Bucks; George Stretton, London; Thomas Horne, Barnsley, Yorkshire; Joseph Coe, Ashford-in-the-Water, Derby; Henry Noakes, Wadhurst, Sussex; Walter Burt, Eastbourne; Mark Tailby, Birmingham; Edwin J. Hoyland, Wombwell, Yorkshire; Thomas Collins, Bradford, Yorkshire; Henry Withers, London; Joseph Woodger, London; William Charles Ison, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire; Thomas Blott Fordham, Caxton, Cam-

bridgeshire; William Pritchard, Wolverhampton; Francis Talbot Sharp, Nottingham; John Marsdin, Snaith, Yorkshire; Samuel Banks, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire; Charles Crowhurst, Warbleton, Sussex; Thomas Channon, Taunton, Somersetshire; John Atkins Hoskison, Patrington, Yorkshire; William Barker Walters, Birmingham; John Hardy, London; Daniel Butler Howell, Reading; John Keely, Crumlin, County Dublin; Charles Emmerson, London.

*Edinburgh.*—William Robertson, Kelso; James McCall, Glasgow; Alexander Pottie, Renfrew; Benjamin Smith, Ulverston, Lancashire; Andrew G. Ross, Glasgow; Godfrey Smith, Darton, Barnsley, Yorkshire; Andrew Simpson, Coupar Angus, Perthshire; Henry Thompson, Allonby, Cumberland; John H. Burbage, Manchester; David Mackay, George Beilby.

*The Coleman Medal.*—During the past month the students of the Royal Veterinary College, St. Pancras, competed for the Coleman Medals. The following were the successful candidates:—Mr. F. T. Sharp, Nottingham, silver medal; Mr. Geo. A. Oliphant, Marshwood, Southampton, bronze medal; Mr. W. B. Walters, Birmingham, certificate of merit.

## ALOINE:

ITS HISTORY, PREPARATION, PROPERTIES, MEDICINAL USES, &c.

**HISTORY.**—This substance was discovered by Meissner. It was obtained from Barbadoes aloes in 1851, by the Messrs. Smith, the celebrated chemists of Edinburgh; but it is one of the many new remedies, the results of the rapid progress in organic chemistry, which has failed to supersede its primitive character.\*

**PREPARATION.**—Aloine may be prepared by drying and powdering Barbadoes aloes, and with the powder mixing a quantity of fine sand, to prevent it from agglutinating. It is then to be treated with cold water until it is completely exhausted of all extractive matter; this solution is then to be evaporated in vacuo to a syrupy consistence. After standing for some days small granular crystals are precipitated, which may be rendered quite pure by repeated crystallizations out of hot water.

**PROPERTIES.**—This preparation is quite neutral, and possesses a nauseous bitter taste. It is insoluble in cold alcohol, and only soluble in 500 times its bulk of cold water; but it is readily dissolved by both when they are slightly warmed. At a temperature of  $212^{\circ}$  it becomes oxidized and decomposed. In alkaline fluids it readily dissolves, forming a yellow solution which gradually changes to red. Nitric acid, after protracted digestion, changes Aloine into Chrysammic acid, or Welther's bitter, which with solution of potash produces a deep red colour. According to the analysis of Dr. Stenhouse, the formulæ of Aloine is  $C_{34}H_{18}O_{14} + H O$ .† "In many of its chemical characters—in its bitter taste, and, perhaps, also in its tonic properties—Aloine is analogous to Rheine, the peculiar principle of Rhubarb.‡"

**MEDICINAL USES, &c.**—Aloine in minute doses is tonic, and in larger doses cathartic. Like aloes it acts on the mouths of the biliary ducts, in torpidity of the intestinal canal, and increases the flow of bile. It has also been given in cases of dyspepsia with some success.

\* According to Dr. Pereira, M. Fabroni obtained a fine violet colour from the fresh juice of the aloes, which has been proposed as a dye for silk; it is formed by the action of the oxygen of the air on the juice.

† Pharmaceutical Journal, vol. xi. p. 458.

‡ Royle.

## BEBEERINE:

ITS HISTORY, PROPERTIES, MEDICINAL USES, &c.

**HISTORY.**—Bebeerine is a new alkaloid, discovered in 1835 by Mr. Rodie, from the *Nectandra Rodiei* or green heart tree. It was called after Mr. Rodie by Sir R. Schomburgk, who wrote a detailed account of it in "Hooker's Journal of Botany" for December, 1844. Green heart wood is imported into England in great quantities for ship building, from Guiana and the West Indian Islands. It is large in size, and very hard and durable. It is generally of a green olive colour, but it sometimes varies from pale to dark. Dr. MacLagan, who obtained it from Warburg's fever drops,\* has recently described it, and recommends it to be prepared in the same way as Quina, from Cinchona bark.

**PROPERTIES.**—The formulæ for Bebeerine is  $C_{35}H_{46}N O_6$ . It is sparingly soluble in water, but instantly so in alcohol and ether. When heated it fuses and gives off vapours of a very peculiar odour. With sulphuric acid it produces a black and with nitric acid a yellow resinous substance. According to Drs. MacLagan and Tilley, Bebeerine is isomeric with morphia, which acts as a pure narcotic. This singular circumstance is confirmed by the analyses of Liebig and Regnault. Dr. Planta, it must be remarked, has since analysed this preparation, and found for it a different formulæ to that which we have given above; but to his formulæ we do not subscribe.

**MEDICINAL USES.**—Bebeerine is tonic, antiperiodic, and febrifuge; it is similar in its action to quinine, but less powerful. It is given to the extent of a scruple between the paroxysms, in pills of two or three grains each, every one or two hours; or it may be given in ten grain doses night and morning. It is sometimes administered in the form of Sulphate of Bebeerine.

\* This nostrum is now composed of Quinine, which forms its principle ingredient.



## THE ART OF PERFUMERY:

### ITS HISTORY AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPEMENT.

An interesting paper on the above subject was read before the members of the Society of Arts on the 16th ult., by Eugene Rimmel, the well-known perfumer. After defining the word perfumery, and giving a sketch of its history, the lecturer continued:—

“There are about 40 manufacturing perfumers in London, employing from 20 to 100 hands each, according to the importance of their business. From the table of imports of essential oil and perfumery materials, it will be seen that, in 1858, the quantity of essential oils imported amounted to 290,204 lbs. in weight, of a value of 168,330*l.*; and if we add to that the other perfumery materials not included in essential oils, such as musk, of which 10,957 ozs., worth at least 15,000*l.*, were imported, we shall find that the total amount of those imports exceeded 200,000*l.* If we consider that those do not include spirits of wine, which are very costly in this country; fancy soaps, of which immense quantities are made; and many other materials, we may fairly assume that the total production of perfumery in the United Kingdom does not fall short of 1,000,000*l.* per annum.

“In Paris there are about 80 perfumers, employing together from 2,000 to 3,000 hands. The annual amount of the export trade of perfumery averages from 12 to 13 millions of francs, or about 500,000*l.* The yearly average export trade for ten years, from 1827 to 1836, was six millions of francs; from 1837 to 1846, eight millions; from 1847 to 1856, ten millions; and that for 1858 above twelve millions: so that the trade has doubled in 25 years. It is difficult to estimate the amount of home consumption, but it is at least equal to that of the exports, which gives a probable total product of 1,000,000*l.*, or about the same as that of England.

“The ingredients used for making up perfumery are very numerous, and come from all parts of the world.

“1. The animal series, comprising musk, civet, and ambergris. It is very useful in perfumery on account of its durable aroma, which resists evaporation longer than any other. Musk is a secretion found in a pocket under the belly of the musk deer, a ruminating quadruped, inhabiting principally the mountains of Thibet, Tonquin, and China. The best is called Tonquin musk, the next in quality is the Assam musk, and the most inferior is the Caberdeen musk, which comes from Siberia. Civet is the secretion of the civet cat, an animal found in the Indian Archipelago and in some parts of Africa. It has a most repulsive odour by itself, but combined in small quantities with other perfumes it produces a pleasing effect. Ambergris is a curious substance, which for a long time puzzled the savans, but is now acknowledged beyond a doubt to be a morbid secretion of the sperm whale. When the animal is thus diseased it ejects the ambergris, which is found floating on the sea, or more frequently deposited on the coast. I have here a very curious specimen, which was found inside a whale, before the disease had come to its maturity, which accounts for its black colour. Ambergris, though apparently possessed of little scent, imparts a most ethereal and delicate odour to other perfumes.

“2. The floral series includes the following, which have hitherto been the only flowers available for perfumery purposes:—Jasmine, rose, orange-flower, cassie, tuberose, violet, jonquil, and narcissus. Out of those eight, four only yield an essential oil by distillation—viz., the rose, orange-flower, jasmine, and cassie. The essence of otto of roses comes principally to this market from Turkey, where the flower is largely cultivated in the neighbourhood of Adrianople. The competition in price, however, causes it to be very seldom pure, being more or less adulterated with an oil called Turkish geranium, which is in reality nothing but Indian ginger grass oil. The usual market price of Turkish otto varies from 15*s.* to 30*s.* per oz. according to its degree of purity. The otto made in the South of France is very fine, but not so rich in flavour as the Tunisian otto, which is worth 4*l.* per oz. If, however, we are to judge quality by price, the palm must be awarded to the East India otto, made at Ghazepore, which costs there 12*l.* per oz. The essence of orange-flower, called neroli, is of two sorts. The best is made from the flowers of the bigarrade, or bitter orange tree. The flower of the edible orange-tree, commonly called Portugal, yields a very inferior essence. The two other essential oils, jasmine and cassie, are only distilled in Algeria and Tunis, and their high price precludes their being used to any extent. The most ordinary way of extracting the aroma of flowers is by means of fatty bodies, through a process which I shall describe hereafter.

“3. The herbal series, distilled from the flowers, leaves, or stalks of plants or shrubs, and comprising principally geranium, lavender, peppermint, fennel, thyme, marjoram, serpolet, spike, rosemary, verberna; petit grain, made from the leaves of the orange-tree; patchouly, and wintergreen.

“4. The andropogon series, which comes all from the island of Ceylon, and consists of the *Andropogon schœnanthus*, or lemon-grass, which is used to imitate verberna, which it closely resembles. The *Andropogon citratus*, or citronella, used principally for scenting honey soap, and an undefined species, which yields the ginger grass oil of commerce. This is a very useful series, and the two former especially are grown to a considerable extent in the island of Ceylon.

" 5. The citrine series, comprising the bergamot, orange, lemon, cedrat, and limette, all belonging to the citrus family. The rind of the fruit only is used, and yields an essential oil by expression or distillation : the former is by far the best. On the coast of Genoa it is prepared by rubbing the fruit against a grated funnel ; in Calabria, by squeezing out the oil on a glass surface ; and in Sicily, by pressing gently the pared rind in cloth bags.

" 6. The spice series, including cassia, cinnamon, cinnamon-leaf, cloves, mace, nutmeg, and pimento.

" 7. The wood series, consisting of sandal-wood, rose-wood, rhodium, cedar-wood, and sassafras.

" 8. The root series, comprising orris-root and vetivert. The vetivert, or *Anatherum muricatum*, called by the Hindoos Kus-kus, is extensively used in India for making mats and blinds, which, being frequently watered in the sun, shed a most pleasant fragrance. It gives a very lasting perfume.

" 9. The seed series, composed of aniseed, dill, and carraway.

" 10. The balm and gum series, including balsam of Peru, balsam of Tolu, benzoin, styrax, myrrh, and camphor. With the exception of the last, they are all exudations of various trees. Camphor is obtained by boiling the wood of the *Laurus camphora*.

" 11. The fruit series, including bitter almonds, tonquin-beans, and vanilla. The essential oil of bitter almonds contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of prussic acid, which can be removed by distilling it over potash. Vanilla is the fruit or bean of a creeper found principally in Mexico.

" 12. The artificial series, comprising all the artificial flavours produced by chemical combinations. Of these the most extensively used in perfumery is the nitro-benzine, usually called mirbane, or artificial essence of almonds.

" There are now two processes in use for making scented pomades and oils—one is by maceration, and the other by absorption. The former is used for the less delicate flowers, such as the rose, cassia, orange-flower, jonquil, and violet, which can bear a tolerable degree of heat without losing their scent. A certain quantity of grease is placed in a pan fitted with a water-bath and brought to an oily consistency. Flowers are then thrown in and left to digest for some hours ; after which they are removed and others put in ; and so on for two or three days, until the grease is quite saturated. It is then taken out and pressed in cloth bags. The process of absorption, called by the French enfleurage, is chiefly confined to the jasmin and tuberose flowers, but is sometimes applied to the cassie. It consists of a series of square glass frames, covered with a thin layer of purified grease, in which ridges are made to facilitate absorption. Fresh gathered flowers are strewed on that layer, and renewed every morning as long as the flower is in bloom, and by that time the grease has acquired a very strong flavour. The same process is used for oil ; but the frames instead of a glass have a wire bottom, over which is spread a thick cotton cloth soaked in olive oil. Flowers are laid on in the same way, and the cloths submitted to a strong pressure to extract the oil when sufficiently impregnated. The frames, of which you have specimens on the table, are piled up on each other to keep them air-tight.

" The three principal towns where this manufacture is carried on are Grasse, Cannes, and Nice. From the details furnished by M. Pilar, one of the first manufacturers of Grasse, it appears that there are about 100 houses engaged in that occupation, and in that of distilling essential oil, materials for which abound in the neighbourhood. Out of that number 70 are in Grasse, which may be called the head-quarters of the trade. The following are approximate numbers and values of the flowers consumed in that locality for manufacturing purposes :—

800,000 kilos. or 1,760,000 lbs. of Orange Flowers, worth about .....	£32,000
250,000   "   550,000 lbs. of Rose Flowers   "   " .....	10,000
50,000     "   110,000 lbs. of Jasmine Flowers   "   " .....	6,000
30,000     "   66,000 lbs. of Violets   "   " .....	7,000
30,000     "   66,000 lbs. of Cassia   "   " .....	10,000
15,000     "   33,000 lbs. of Tuberose   "   " .....	3,000

The average quantities of the principal articles manufactured are :—

300,000 kilos. or 660,000 lbs. of scented pomades and oil, worth about £250,000	
80,000   "   176,000 lbs. of Rose Water   "   " .....	5,000
500,000   "   1,100,000 lbs. of Orange Flower Water, 1st qy.   "   " .....	30,000
1,000,000   "   2,200,000 lbs. of   "   "   2nd qy.   "   " .....	50,000

" This does not include the essential oils, of which the list would be too long ; but some of them are very valuable, such as the Neroli, for instance, which is distilled from orange-flowers, and is worth about 10l. per lb.

" The processes I have described are those in actual and practical use ; but there is a new process, lately patented by M. Piver, the eminent Paris perfumer, to extract the aroma of flowers by the pneumatic principle, which is extremely ingenious.

" It has been proposed to cultivate flowers in England on a large scale for perfumery purposes ; but the climate renders this scheme totally impracticable—English flowers, however beautiful in form and colour they may be, do not possess the intensity of odour required for extraction, and the greater part of those used in the south of France for perfumery would only grow here in hot-houses : the only flower which might be had in abundance would be the rose,



but the smell of it is very faint compared with that of the southern rose, as you may judge by the specimen of English rose-water exhibited. The English oils of lavender and peppermint are superior, it is true, to those made in France and Italy; but I think that is owing to the very cause which would militate against the success of other flowers in this country. If we add to this the shortness of the flowering season and the high price of land and labour, we may arrive at the conclusion that it would prove as bad a speculation as that of attempting to make wine from English grapes.

"There are, however, other countries where this scheme could be carried out with much better success, and where the materials abound, growing spontaneously in wild profusion. Spain and Portugal both teem with an endless variety of fragrant flowers and aromatic plants. M. Robillard, manager of the Botanical Gardens at Valencia, has commenced distilling essential oils of geranium, verbena, artemisia, petit-grain, spikenard, and bitter almonds, of which you will find specimens on the table, as well as of sundry fragrant herbs found in the fertile Huerta de Valencia. They also manufacture very good essence of lemon in the neighbourhood of Malaga. In the plains of Spanish Estramadura, I have passed through miles and miles of waste land covered with lavender, rosemary, and iris growing wild in the greatest abundance: the only use made of them hitherto is to burn them. A few of the lavender flowers (such as specimen exhibited) find their way to Madrid, where they are used to strew on the floor; they sell there for 16 reals per fanega, which is about equal to 3s. 6d. per cwt. In Andalusia all the flowers cultivated in the south of France abound, and could be profitably worked. In Portugal, and especially in the provinces of Alentejo and Algarves, aromatic plants grow wild in great quantities; one of which they call rosmarinho. Besides that, there are immense quantities of orange trees, the flowers of which appeared to me superior in intensity of fragrance to those of France or Italy. There are also some trees which bear beautifully-scented flowers, such as the *Pawlonia imperialis*, the Nessri, or African musk-rose, and the *Doricus caracolla*, a beautiful creeper. In short, Portugal, from its richness of produce and facility of communication with England, seems to me a very eligible spot for manufacturing perfumery materials for this market; and I can assure those who would feel inclined to undertake this speculation, that they would meet with every encouragement from the young and intelligent King of Portugal, to whom I had the honour of being presented during my stay in Lisbon, and who seemed very anxious to assist in developing the natural resources of his country. In Algeria the colonists have for some time turned their attention to utilizing the flowers and plants of their country, and principally the jasmine, orange-flowers, cassie, violets, narcissus, and geraniums. I exhibit here some pomades, oils, and essences produced by M. Richard, of El-Biar, near Algiers. In Tunis they manufacture some essential oils of the finest descriptions, of which you will find specimens on the table. They comprise rose, jasmine, cassie, aloes, nessri or white musk-rose, zensfour, the flowers of a species of willow, misk-snadak, made from a sort of thistle, apple, quince, violier, and narcissus. The price of those essences is, however, very high, ranging from 4*l.* to 8*l.* per liquid ounce.

"But it is not in foreign countries alone that we must look for fresh sources of production; our own tropical colonies offer an ample field to those who will turn their attention to the subject. Australia and Tasmania abound in fragrant flowers and aromatic plants. It appears that plants of the myrtle, rue, and mint tribe grow wild in Australia in great abundance, and that there are also many varieties of the acacia, and other flowering trees and shrubs which could be turned to some account. I have a specimen here of the flowers of the *Acacia dealbata*, or silver wattle (a Tasmanian tree), which have the same flavour as the French cassie, but are somewhat smaller. Another curious specimen is that of the myall wood, obtained from an undefined species of acacia, which has an intense smell of violets, a very scarce odour in nature. This would prove valuable if it could be obtained in sufficient quantities. There is also a great quantity of sandalwood, of fine flavour in West Australia. British Honduras, with its luxuriant vegetation, would also probably yield a rich crop of fragrant treasures to those who would take the trouble to seek them. In fine, all our colonies, favoured by sun and climate, can in course of time be made to supply their share of aromatics, affording thus greater variety to the perfumer, and increasing their own resources." In conclusion, the author expressed a hope that his paper would lead to practical and useful results.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. SIMMONDS stated, that the musky odour was very widely diffused in nature, not only in the leaves, roots, and seeds of plants, but in animals, fishes, birds, reptiles, and insects: as, for instance, the musk ox, the musk rat, the alligator, and the musk duck.—Mr. S. PRESSE and Mr. LEWIS severally drew attention to the excise duty on spirit of wine as a hindrance to the full development of the perfumery trade in this country.—The CHAIRMAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to M. Rimmel, said, that a short time ago he had extracted from an alligator two of the glands in the lower jaw which secreted the musk-like scent. The odour at first was intense and disgusting; but when dried he had no doubt it would be very agreeable to those who delighted in that perfume. He recently presented to the Zoological Society an animal which possessed on its back an orifice from which exuded a most offensive liquor. He had very little doubt if that liquor were diluted with water or spirit, it might become a very popular perfume. At all events he would recommend the experiment to be tried.

## QUERIES.

[No Communications will be attended to unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Correspondents requiring answers must send their queries early in the month. This part of our journal will in future receive our most careful attention, and we doubt not that with the assistance of our Subscribers it will prove a very valuable and important feature. We shall be glad of this assistance with such queries as we are unable to answer.]

ERRATUM.—For “prepared lead 3vj.” in our reply to J. Gould’s query, p. 204, in our last number, read “prepared lard 3vj.”

L. L. will find the following a good formulæ for French cosmetique :—Ol. Ricini Opt. lb., Ol. Amygd Dulc. 3iv., Ceræ Albæ lb., Stearine lb. Perfume with Ol. Bergamot and Ol. Cloves.

THOS. HEDLEY will find an answer to his query in our February number, p. 119. In reply to M. A. G. also, in our article on “Home Studies,” p. 19, October number.

W. S. D.—We are obliged to you for calling our attention to the erratum. It should be “lard.” You will find a reply to similar queries respecting the use of the word Surgeon by Druggists and Dentists, p. 147 of our March number, p. 175 April, and p. 204 of our May number.

In reply to Mr. Hargreaves’ query in our last, as to where he could obtain the original Black Drop, as made by Braithwaite, we are informed by Mr. R. Wilson, 17, Vincent-terrace, N., that he has one or two bottles of the *genuine article*, which he would have no objection to let Mr. Hargreaves have. Price 7/6 per bottle.

KINO.—One of the simplest and best remedies for hard corns, is to wear upon the toe, or part affected, a piece of soft leather; or still better, a piece of Amadou, spread with diachylon or some other emollient plaster, and having a hole cut in the centre, corresponding to the size of the corn (Sir B. Brodie). Soft corns may be removed by applying ivy leaf, previously soaked in strong vinegar, changing the piece every morning; or by placing a dressing of soap cerate, spread on a bit of lint or old rag, between the toes.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Hawkes’ triturating machine has never been perfected, the patentee lacking the necessary means. A rough specimen may be seen at 21, Bow Lane.

T. G. CHASE (Philadelphia) will find Tennant & Co., 101, Upper Thames Street, London, a good market for caustic soda.

In reply to R. H.’s query in our last, respecting Ung. Iodinii Co., P. L., J. W. N. S. sends us the following :—Iodine 3ss., Potass. Iodid 3j., Spt. V. R. 3j. Rub the iodine and iodide with the spirit, then mix them with the axunge. W. Laird favours us with the following :—Iodine 3ss., Potass. Iodid 3j., Aquæ 3ss., Axunge 3ij. Bub the iodine and iodide together in a small wedgewood mortar to a moderately fine powder, then add the water and triturate until dissolved, which will be the case in a few minutes, pour on to a slab and mix with the lard, when a beautiful smooth ointment will be produced.

JOHN REID.—The proprietor of Murray’s Fluid Magnesia is Sir James Murray, Merriion Square, Dublin. Mr. Bailey, of Wolverhampton, is the wholesale agent.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We believe that the proportions generally used for camphorated chloroform are, 2 parts of chloroform to 1 part of camphor. It is employed to relieve the pain in toothache. The Liq. Arsenicalis, Ph. L. (Arsenite of Potash), is a valuable medicine in ague, *but its use requires care and attention*. Under the name of “Tasteless Ague Drop,” it has cured thousands (Cooley). English Oil of Lavender 3ij., Ess. Ambergris 3j., Eau de Cologne Oj., Spt. V. R. Oij., form a very fragrant lavender water. We do not believe in *infallible* remedies.

J. S.—The young shoots of the elder, the bark of the wayfaring tree, and other vegetables, are sometimes substituted for the holly in the manufacture of bird-lime. A fictitious bird-lime, is made from linseed oil, boiled until it becomes a viscid paste, and from linseed oil and common resin boiled as above.

R. L. favours us with the following recipe for Emp. Iodinii, in reply to the query of K. K. in our April number :—R. Resin flav. 3x., Ceræ flav. 3vj., Axunge 3iv., Iodine 3ij., Potass. Iodid. 3v., Pulv. Conii Maculat. 3ij. First melt the wax and resin in a water bath, then add the iodine and potass. Iodid together in a mortar, adding a few drops of water, rub in the lard, and add it to the melted wax and resin, lastly add the pulv. conii.

J. BELL.—(1) Yes. (2) Your extra subscription has duly arrived; please accept our thanks for your good wishes. We are happy to add more than twenty other extras have come to hand since our last.

J. THOMAS will find the following a good simple hair-dye :—Argent Nitras 3j., Aqua Rosa Oj.

A NEATH APPRENTICE.—In our next.

J. W. N. S. will feel obliged to any one who would inform him of the best method of preparing preserved ginger.

G. D. H. would feel obliged to any one who would furnish him with directions for making the granular effervescent citrate of magnesia.

F. H. FOSTER will feel obliged to any one who would give him recipes for lard opodeldoc, made with Castile soap, and to prevent gum water from moulding.



## PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."—II.

### *Pharmaceutical Organizations in America.*

The oldest institution of Pharmacutists in the United States is the *Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*; this body originated in an effort on the part of the medical profession to make certain restrictions upon the business of preparing and dispensing medicines. The originators of this movement seem to have had in view a plan of education for apothecaries, in connection with the University of Pennsylvania, which is located in this city, and had at that time the largest medical school in the country.

The apothecaries rallied under the stimulus of this interference, and in 1828 formed an organization of their own, which was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. By this expression is meant that having petitioned the representative law-making body, elected by the people of the State, for an act of incorporation, that body, consisting of a senate chosen by the counties, and a house of representatives chosen by smaller districts, townships, &c., and a governor chosen by the whole State, granted an act enabling this association to have one common seal, to sue and be sued, to hold and convey property, to establish a faculty or learned body, to grant degrees, and in various ways to protect and promote the interests of those engaged in the preparation of medicines, and of the public at large.

Just one generation has passed away since this philanthropic and public spirited movement took its origin; and, without occupying too much of your space, I propose to sketch the present position of the College, and some of its principal achievements.

Confined almost exclusively to the one city of Philadelphia, it has only about one hundred members, chiefly the graduates of its own school; it has never had any aid from public funds, and has been sustained entirely by the Druggists and Pharmacutists, a class nowhere ranking among the wealthy; and yet it has had for many years in successful operation a school of Pharmacy, now sending out annually about thirty graduates, and which has numbered in its faculty some who are now among the brightest ornaments in the medical profession. Of these Professors Wood and Bache, the authors of the U. S. Dispensatory, have a European reputation, while Professor Proctor, the present professor of the theory and practice of pharmacy in the College, is known wherever pharmacy is cultivated as a science, by his numerous contributions to it. The faculty of this school consists of three professors; one of Chemistry, one of Pharmacy, and one of Materia Medica. Botany is not taught in it, as the sessions do not extend into the summer; and this branch is considered of less utility here than the more practical branch—Pharmacy. We have no laboratory belonging to the College, as the London Pharmaceutical Society has; we accept a four years' apprenticeship in a suitable shop as a sufficient practical training to accompany the scientific instructions given at the lectures, but in no case grant the diploma without this qualification.

Some of the students, of which there are generally about one hundred, are not permanent residents of Philadelphia; not a few seek this city for their professional education, on account of this College, and others whose training has been in distant localities—in the south and west—spend two winters in Philadelphia to take its diploma.

The *American Journal of Pharmacy* is the next instrumentality for good of this institution; established early after the organization of the College, it has been steadily issued till it has reached its thirty-second year. It is now a six-monthly Journal of 96 octavo pages, under the editorial charge of Professor Proctor before-mentioned, and with due deference to its competitors, must be acknowledged to be one of the best scientific and practical journals extant. Every number contains a variety of contributions from American pharmacutists, besides selections from the European journals. The compendious translations from the German periodicals are particularly well rendered by Mr. J. M. Maisch, a practical and analytical chemist of this city, and occasionally find themselves transferred entire to the columns of a valued English journal, sometimes, perhaps, without due credit.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has long issued *correct* Latin labels for drug stores; thus greatly promoting the use of accurate nomenclature among the trade. This was one of the first steps towards improvement in pharmacy. In many less conspicuous ways this valuable institution is extending its aid for the improvement and development of the pharmaceutical profession, and it is risking little to say that to it is due the advanced state of pharmacy for which the London "Lancet" in a recent article gives our country credit.

The College building is located in the heart of the city; it has two capacious lecture-rooms, besides a library and cabinet. It was built by subscription, and, with the ground on which it stands, cost a sum exceeding 2,000*l*. The right of membership in this College confers no special privileges in the trade; it is not limited to the retailers or Pharmacutists proper, but includes some of the leading wholesale druggists and manufacturers, which latter class abound in Philadelphia. The restrictions upon admissions to membership are that none but graduates in pharmacy, or other respectable druggists, of at least six years' standing, can be admitted. Originators of secret preparations, and all that disreputable class called quacks, are excluded by the rules; the door is wide enough open, however, to admit all who could contribute strength to this organized representative of the professional character.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A GEM OF A DRUG STORE.

Thinking your readers might like a prosaic sketch of something decidedly choice and original in their line, I send you the following relating to the premises of Messrs. Harris and Chapman, of Boston, United States.

This shop, which has been recently opened, is located in the spot dear to all doctors, druggists, and tavern keepers—the corner lot; and its beautifully variegated marble-paved entrance cannot fail to strike the most unservant. On entering you find the same paving continued right through; counters also of marble, handsomely carved and panelled with mirrors, and interspersed at top with deep show cases, with silvered mountings. The counter scales are also sunk in the marble, the only portions visible being the pans and parts of the arms; the weights fit into vulcanite cups sunk in the counter, and, like the entire metal work, are electro-plated. Of course the never-failing soda fountain appears; it is made of acid ruby glass, handsomely cut, and electro-plated inside. The shelves are fitted at back with mirrors, and supported by Scagliola columns; the bottles are of varied blours, and labelled in gold in a very elegant style. Pots are supplanted by shouldered glass jars labelled to match the bottles, grooved in the lids, and lined with india-rubber; the jars are rendered perfectly air-tight by having their necks fitted into the grooves. I was shown some glass show jars about twelve inches high, the cutting of each of which took about seven days. The stock being quite fresh and tastefully arranged, produced, in conjunction with the fittings which I have attempted to describe, a beautiful appearance. Lubin's Extracts, Child's Hair Brushes, Prout's Tooth Brushes, Ede's Crimson Ink and Diamond Cement, and the various novel niceties of Morgan Brothers (all of which seem to have obtained a great reputation out here) caught my eye. The shop, though by no means large, occupied the proprietors nine months in preparing, and cost them over 3000*l.*; and they now have the satisfaction of transacting a thriving business in the most original and handsome store in America.

## CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

Permit me, through the medium of your widely circulated Journal, to submit the following suggestions to the notice of the trade. First, then, considerable annoyance is given to chemists by the different charges made for one prescription by different members of our trade. Now, supposing a prescription ordering *ʒij.* mixture be presented to a chemist to dispense, he charges *1*s.* 4*d.** for it; he same prescription is dispensed by another member of the trade, he charges *1*s.* 2*d.** for it; and so on from one to another until the price gets back to *10*d.** (alas! for the *s. 4*d.** man.) Now, sir, I say, and I think reason is on my side, that there is no need for this great abatement in price; it is entirely the fault of the trade: the customer does not thank us for it, but rather, methinks, laughs at our folly. Cure the past we cannot, but prevent it for the future we can. The remedy is simple. Let a private mark be chosen (such as is generally used in all business houses), and let that mark be made known to the trade only through the medium of this Journal; then let the chemist who first dispenses a prescription fix on it a fair and remunerative price, and let that price in the private mark be written on the prescription; and then, sir, let the prescription be carried where the owner likes. What care we: as a body we shall be fair and secure, and a fair price paid to every member of our trade. And now, sir, let me call the attention of the trade to another subject, and one which more or less affects us all. I refer to the great injury done us by persons selling drugs who are entirely ignorant of their uses. A "Village Chemist," in No. 3 of your Journal, showed, I think, just claims why something must be done, or the trade fearfully injured. But nothing to my knowledge has yet been done, or, I am afraid, will be done, until some member of our trade shall have been ruined through the gross negligence of some one of these "humbugs." The medical profession has its protection, and woe to the luckless chemist who infringes in the slightest degree their prerogative. And why, sir, is there no protection for the chemist? Is there a member of the British House of Commons who, if asked, would deny to advocate the claims of the chemists of Great Britain? Without a moment's hesitation I say "*Not one.*" Then, to use our Cornish motto, let us *one and all* go to work in right earnest, and we shall soon reap the fruit of our labours.

Let every member of the trade pass an examination, and enforce a penalty on any person who infringes our rights. Until such be law, sir, the business of a chemist will never occupy that high position which is its due, and which I hope eventually to see it attain. Trusting these suggestions may call forward the advocacy of some more able pen than mine, I am, &c.

FAIR PLAY.

Peckham Rye, March 8, 1860.

In the last number of the "Chemist and Druggist" you wrote to the effect, that you are contemplating a plan to promote the success of the early closing movement: I sincerely hope that you may devise some method whereby such a long desired consummation may be effected. May I be allowed to make a suggestion, the result of some years' experience—it is this, that no plan will succeed that appeals only to shopkeepers, the remedy lies more with the customers. I have endeavoured to close entirely at half-past nine, but find it of little use attempting it, as I have the extra trouble of unlocking the door to let in late customers, who frequently express surprise at my closing so early (?); and the rule is, that as nine o'clock nears, when I have the shutters put up, for the shop to be filled with people. Now, I must do one of two things, either refuse to serve after that time, and most likely give offence, or submit to the infliction. The fact is, that sheer thoughtlessness is the chief if not only error of people coming so late, for a very small percentage of them are cases of necessity, and I think that if the attention of the public was drawn to it that good might be done: and I suggest, that each chemist should have a number of handbills printed and circulated among his customers, in which their attention might be drawn to the necessity of sending for what they require earlier in the day, and informing them that after such a date your shop would be closed entirely at nine (for I think eight too early to be practicable), and that you would feel obliged by their procuring their drugs, &c., prior to that hour. Few, I think, could feel offended by this appeal, and I believe that it would materially help to lessen the evil; at any rate I mean to try the plan myself, as I have suffered much annoyance from the late-hour system. As regards Sunday trading, that rests with the conscience of each individual: I endeavour to restrict it entirely to matters of necessity, opening in the evening only. I send you the extra stamps to make up for the increase in the price of your Journal; and wishing you every success, I remain, &c.

C. S. MILLER.

Manchester, May 26, 1860.

With feelings of gratification I have read the numerous letters which have appeared in your valuable Journal respecting the abolition of Sunday trade. I am very happy to see this much-desired object taken up with so much spirit—a system which, I am sorry to say, is carried on to a great extent in Manchester—a system which, most undoubtedly, is a disgrace to the drug trade, and which ought to make those chemists who cultivate an unnecessary Sunday trade to blush with shame. I quite agree that it is absolutely necessary for some one to be in attendance to receive prescriptions; but with this exception I am of the same opinion as many others, that Sunday business is quite an unnecessary evil, and could be dispensed with without any inconvenience to either the chemist or his customer. But how is this much-desired object to be obtained? Mr. Tidman, in your number of March, proposed a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether; and he says, surely the thing may be done: most undoubtedly, if all the chemists would pull together the object would be gained without any difficulty whatever; but I am afraid there are some who will pull the wrong way with all their might. Mr. Tidman, perhaps, does not recollect that there are some respectable members of the drug trade who are too selfish, too avaricious, to give up Sunday business, and these are the very men who strongly oppose the early-closing movement, and who prevent the abolishment of Sunday trade; and unless the question is placed in the hands of Government, the object will never be gained: of this I feel quite certain. My proposition is, that those chemists who are in favour of Sunday-closing, petition Parliament for its abolition, with the one exception, which, of course, cannot be dispensed with, the reception of prescriptions. Trusting you will find insertion for the above in your next impression, I remain, &c.

WM. W. LEES,



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**THE** Business of a French Chemist (2, Canning Place, Liverpool), established five years; doing a very good business. The shop is situated opposite the Custom House, on the line of Docks, and is ornamentally fitted. Any active man speaking French or Spanish, would find this a profitable investment. To two friends wishing to unite in partnership, one to conduct the in-door business, the other for soliciting shipping orders, an excellent field for profitable exertions is here presented. The Household Furniture to be taken on favourable terms, the present owner going back to France.

For particulars apply, by letter prepaid, or personally, to L. M. Depuin, French Chemist, 2, Canning-place, Liverpool.

#### To Chemists and Druggists.

**TO** be Disposed of, a first-class Drug and Dispensing Business, situated in one of the best market towns in Staffordshire, and established upwards of thirty years. The shop is plate-glass front, with very handsome fixtures, two large cellars, large warehouse, with two good yards, &c. &c.—Satisfactory reasons given for disposal, and any other particulars, by applying to X. Y. Z., Drew, Barron, and Co., Bush Lane, London.

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**A** READY-MONEY Retail and Prescribing Business, well situated in one of the principal sea-ports of South Wales. A good shipping trade may be established, and the business greatly increased in energetic hands. Shop well and attractively fitted with new and modern London-made fixtures. Bottles, &c., quite new. The house is held on favourable lease; taxes almost nil. Sum required 250*l*. Satisfactory reasons given for disposal.—Apply, by letter, to N. S. M., care of Messrs. Davy, Macmurdo, and Co., 100, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

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**A** BUSINESS in a good market town in Wiltshire. In-coming 350*l.* to 400*l.* Apply B., 426, High Street, Cheltenham.

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**A** RETAIL Drug Business; returns 200*l.*; capable of great extension; rent and taxes about 18*l.* The shop was handsomely fitted up in November last. Price:—Stock at valuation; fixtures, fittings, and utensils at cost; probable sum required for both from 120*l.* to 130*l.*

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**I**N consequence of the Proprietor going out of the trade, an increasing Business in the suburbs of London. Returns 300*l.*; large profits.—Address A. B., Curtis and Co., 15, Crawford Street, W.

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**T**HE Advertiser wishes to meet with a well-established Retail Drug Business, returning from 800*l.* to 1,200*l.* a year, either in a cathedral or good market town.—Address, in confidence, stating full particulars, A. B., 28, Everett Street, Russell Square, W.C. Principals only treated with.

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**T**O CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, by a respectable Young Man, aged 28, a Situation to conduct a Drug, or Drug and Grocery Business in a village or country town. The most respectable references given, and security if required.—Address "Medicus," Office of "Chemist and Druggist," 24, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

**W**ANTED, by a Young Man, a Dissenter, aged 24 years, a Situation as an Assistant. Satisfactory references. Country preferred.—Address H. B., Post-office, Stratford-upon-Avon.

**W**ANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation as Junior Assistant in a good house of business in London. Has had six months' experience in London. Address V. F., 11, Victoria Road, Pimlico, S.W.

**T**O WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, by the Advertiser, a Situation in the Wholesale, or to conduct a branch Retail, or in any capacity connected with the Drug Trade, where confidence is required. The Advertiser being a married man, it is necessary he should, if possible, obtain a permanent Situation. At liberty now, or in two or three months time.—Address R. J., Mr. Cossey, Chemist, Norwich.

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**T**RAVELLER.—Wanted, by a Young Man, of good business habits, and of the most undeniable character, an Engagement as Traveller, to represent a Drug, Perfumery, Sundry, Oil, or other business.—Address "Beta," care of Editor, Bow Lane, London.

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**TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.**—Wanted immediately, an Assistant in a General and Dispensing Drug Business.—Apply to Mr. William Boaler, Wholesale Druggist, 216, Aston Road, Birmingham.

**WANTED**, a Junior Assistant.—Apply to Mr. Drane, Chemist, Cardiff.

**WANTED** immediately, a competent Assistant; out-door; one who has been accustomed to a good country business.—Apply to J. and E. Taylor, Chemists, &c., Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.

**TO IMPROVERS OR JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.**—Required, in a good country trade, a Junior or Improver accustomed to a general country trade.—Address, with particulars, to M. P. S., care of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Tonge, and Co., Upper Thames Street, London.

**WANTED**, an Assistant, of steady, sober, and industrious habits.—Apply, stating age, reference, and salary required, to E. Pullin, 41, Gold Street, Northampton.

**WANTED** immediately, a competent Assistant, with good references.—Apply to J. Cumbers, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Wandsworth, S.W.

**WANTED**, an experienced Assistant.—Apply to H. Jackson, Chemist, 23, Netherfield Road North, Everton, Liverpool.

**WANTED**, early in July, an Assistant as Dispenser. Unexceptionable references required.—Address R. E. Prockter, Chemist, Cheltenham. All letters not replied to within four days may be considered as declined.

**WANTED** immediately, an energetic Assistant, about 22 or 23 years of age.—Address "Chemicus," Post-office, Birkenhead.

**TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.**—Wanted immediately, an Assistant.—Apply to C. M. Brown, Chemist, Witney.

**WANTED** immediately, in a first-class country business in the West of England, a Young Man as Improver, or a Turn-over Apprentice.—Address, stating age, height, &c., X. Y. Z., care of Editor, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

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**WANTED**, a Junior Assistant, or Turn-over Apprentice, by a Chemist and Surgeon, to attend to country business in-doors.—Address "Veritas," Post-office, Malvern, Worcestershire.

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**A** N Assistant is required in a first-class business, of gentlemanly appearance, good address, agreeable manners, able to do work quickly and neatly, and possessing ability as a Salesman.—Address, stating age, salary, and antecedents, M. P. S., 25, Oxford Street, Southampton.

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**W**ANTED, an Assistant to manage a Retail and Dispensing Business a few miles from town.—Address, by letter, J. M., Post-office, Whitstable, Kent.

**W**ANTED, a Junior Assistant for a Retail and Dispensing Trade.—Address H. W. Tyler, Worcester.

**S.** BRAMLEY, Chemist and Druggist, Cleckheaton, is in immediate want of an Apprentice. One who has served part of his time preferred.

**W**ANTED, a gentlemanly Youth who has served part of his time. Apply at 185, Church Street, Shoreditch.

**W**ANTED, a respectable Young Man as Assistant; a Dissenter preferred.—Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to William A. Hope, Chemist and Soda-Water Manufacturer, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.

**W**ANTED, an energetic, persevering, single Young Man as Traveller, to take country journeys, being a good Salesman. A person that has served an apprenticeship to a country Wholesale Drug, Oil, Colour, and Spice concern, and have travelled for them, would be preferred. Security required.—Address Messrs. S. G. Clements, Bristol.

**W**ANTED immediately, a steady and industrious Assistant, who must be a good Dispenser, and competent to be left in charge in the absence of the principal.—Address, stating age, salary, and references, to G. T. Prior, 32, Broad Street, Oxford.

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*Halifax, Nova Scotia, March, 1860.*

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Best Official Green Leeches..... 8/per 100.

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**BUGS, FLEAS, or LICE** in Birds, Dogs, Cats, Poultry, or human beings, **MOTHS, ANTS, MUSQUITTOES, GNATS, SPIDERS, WASPS, GREEN FLIES, BEETLES,**

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**ROYAL LETTERS PATENT**

IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, &amp; BELGIUM.



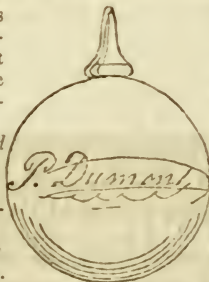
This Powder, although so particularly destructive and mortal to all kinds of Insects which infest either Human beings, Animals, Birds, Plants, Flowers, Woollens, or Furs, is *in no way injurious to the health of the former*, or deleterious to the latter. It is particularly recommended to Florists. The London Press entitle it, "One of the cleverest inventions of the present day," &c., &c. See *Atlas*, of the 23rd; *Sunday Times*, 24th; *Standard*, 25th; *United Service Gazette*, 30th; and *Era*, 31st July, 1859.

N.B.—For Crabs and Lice it is peculiarly efficacious, as it effectually exterminates them, without either the risk of discovery, or the danger attending the use of mercurial applications.

Retail Prices of the Apparatus filled with Powder:—

No. 1, 3d.; No. 2, 6d.; No. 3, 1s. The Apparatus No. 1 will be sufficient for one Bed Room.

N.B.—Samples forwarded, post free on receipt of 4, 8, or 14 postage stamps.



To be had of the Manufacturers,

**HADROT & AVRIL,**

12 &amp; 13, Castle St., Holborn, E.C.

At the following Prices for nett cash,

per gross:—

No. 1, 27/; No. 2, 54/; No. 3, 108/.

Also, of all Wholesale Druggists, and Vendors of Patent Medicines and Druggists' Sundries.

CAUTION.—To avoid Fraud, every Apparatus will bear the Patentee's Signature.

**PEARCE'S ORIENTAL CEMENT,**

For Mending China, Glass, Earthenware, Plaster, Ivory, Marble, Wood Carving, Toys, and almost every other article of domestic ornament or furniture. Also for setting Jewellery, Trinkets, Crystals, &c., as well as cementing Fancy Work in Wood, Leather, Card-Board, and paper.

PEARCE'S CEMENT has stood the test of Time, and experience has proved its real utility. The extensive range of its application, its durability and cheapness, render it superior to any other article in use. It also possesses the advantage of being entirely free from colour.

IN BOTTLES SIXPENCE AND ONE SHILLING EACH.  
LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**JOSEPH PEARCE, CHEMIST, CREWKERNE.**



No. 230..... 7/6 per doz.

Also the second shave, in similar style, at same price.



		s.	d.
No. 465.	In Glass top boxes of 1 dozen .....	per dozen	4 0
No. 439.	Crystalline Wash Balls, large size, in $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes ...	„	12 0

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.



**KEEP YOUR PREMISES FREE FROM MICE AND SPARROWS.**

**BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT** Kills Mice and Sparrows on the spot. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk or damage in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead.

Barclay & Sons, W. Sutton & Co., W. Edwards, F. Newbery & Sons, B. Yates & Co., London Agents.

Sold retail by all Medicine Vendors, Druggists, Grocers, &c. throughout the world.—Beware of dangerous and fraudulent imitations, offered for the sake of obtaining larger profits. Observe the name—Barber's Poisoned Wheat Works, Ipswich.

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

**AUSTRALIA, AMERICA.**

**BENSON BROTHERS,**

**124, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE,**

HAVE been appointed Agents to receive Subscriptions, &c., for this Journal. The terms (including postage) will be,

5s. per Annum ..... viâ Southampton.  
7s.     ,, .....     ,, Marseilles.

Mr. C. F. A. HINRICH, 150, Broadway, New York, has been appointed Agent for the United States.

**BRUNSWICK BLACKING.**

In jars at 4/ and 6/8 per dozen.

Ditto, per gallon, 6/8.

Common ditto for iron castings, &c., 3/ per gallon.

Berlin Black, quarter-pints, 6/; half-pints, 10/6.

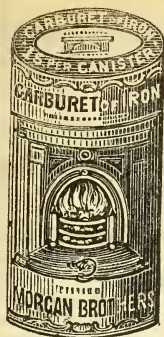
Ditto per gallon, 10/6.

**KNIFE POWDER (per Dozen.)**

In 3 and 6 oz. packets, extra packed, at 8d. and 1/4; and in 1 and 2lb. tin canisters at 4/ and 8/.

**MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.**

## SOMETHING NEW.



CHEAPNESS, CLEANLINESS, and DISPATCH are the results of using the prepared **Carburet of Iron**. This beautiful preparation for polishing Grates, Stoves, and every description of Iron Work, is unrivalled, and needs but one trial to convince every user of its great superiority over all preparations hitherto produced for this purpose. A few of the advantages it possesses are, that it will polish a Stove more brilliantly with a smaller quantity of material, and much less labour and time will be taken in doing so. The peculiarity of its preparation and the chemical means employed in manufacturing it, prevent waste and dust, and it really produces a lustre on the Stove and not on the furniture or servants' dresses; the lustre produced causes a great reflection of light and refraction of heat. Its chemical characteristics preserve Iron from rust, and for all kinds of Machinery it is invaluable, being perfectly free from grit, and possessing extraordinary lubricating properties.

Sold in lb Canisters at 1s. each by all respectable Dealers.

Manufactured by Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, E.C.,

AT BATTERSEA MILLS, S.W., LONDON.

## THE ORIGINAL "DR. STEERS' OPODELDOC."

26s. per Dozen, Discount as usual—Showcards.

None charged at lower price is genuine.

(Signed) F. NEWBERY & SONS,

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.

## A TONIC.

No. 10.—MORGAN'S TONIC CUP, made of Quassia Wood, each Cup packed in a white enamelled paper box, at 7/6 per doz.

No. 11.—MORGAN'S TONIC GOBLET, made of Quassia Wood, each Goblet packed in a white enamelled paper box, at 12/ per doz.

23, BOW LANE.

R. B. EDE & Co.'s

## CHERRY TOOTH PASTE,

In White Pots, with a new and telling Label, at 7/6 per doz. to retail at 1/ each.

## AN ENTIRELY NEW REMEDY.

### BLENNORRHAGIC, OR COMPOUND VEGETABLE INJECTION.

Messrs. VICK & Co., Chemists, Gloucester, have the pleasure of introducing a new remedy to the Chemist and Medical Profession, which has been in use in this locality for years, and has superseded the use of the routine remedies (Mineral Injections, Copaiba, Cubebs,) in the cure of URETHRAL DISCHARGES. Its advantages are, that it immediately relieves the painful symptoms of the disease, cures more speedily than any other known remedy, never occasioning Orchitis, Stricture, &c. All we ask is a fair trial, relying on that rather than publishing a string of Testimonials (which we can do), some of them really astonishing.

It is sold to the Trade and Profession only, for them to dispense under any name they may please to give it, in Bottles, 16 oz., 11/; 32 oz., 22/ each. One oz. with 7 ozs. of water forms the Injection, which is frequently more than is required to cure, and is usually sold at from 2/6 to 3/6 each Bottle. To be had, with more full particulars, of

VICK & Co., Gloucester.



**TO THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.**

(ESTABLISHED A CENTURY).

**H. J. & S. BURTON,****Fine Soap, Comb, and Brush Makers,****AND MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS,***(Sons and Successors to Henry Burton, and Proprietors of all his old-established and admired articles for the Toilet).*

GENTLEMEN,

As experienced Perfumers, with the practical knowledge of years, we beg to subscribe our Firm as one of the oldest established; and as Proprietors of articles in Perfumery of acknowledged worth and repute; and also to state that it is our earnest intention to be surpassed by none in the quality and strength of our articles, considering that is the only means to secure the support of the enlightened Chemists of the nineteenth century.

Begging to subscribe ourselves, GENTLEMEN,

Yours respectfully,

**H. J. & S. BURTON.****SOLE PROPRIETORS OF H. BURTON'S CELEBRATED SAND WASH, BALLS, AND TABLETS,**

For the hands and arms, removing all stains and redness, thereby rendering them perfectly white and soft. Patronized by the nobility and gentry. Best, 1/ each, 7/ doz.; second, 6d. each, 4/ doz. Burton's real Old Brown Windsor Soap, of rare and powerful perfume, 148/ cwt. The celebrated Glycerine and Almond Soap, the invention of Mr. H. J. Burton, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bars and tablets. Burton's Philocuti, or incomparable Shaving Soap, noted for its soft and soothing properties. Soaps, various, Brown and White Windsor, Honey, Sunflower, Palm, Rose, Elderflower, &c. Burton's celebrated Bear's Grease, and Cold Cream, and other admired preparations for the Hair. The Floral Exquisite, a New Pomade, a compound of Rose, Jasmine, and Millefleur Poinade, in glass lid jars, 8/, 12/, 16/ doz.

We would especially call attention to our Essences, of a superior quality and strength, 12/ per lb.; in bottles, 8/, 12/, 18/, 21/, 24/ doz. Strong Jasmin, Tubereuse, Cassie, Orange, Rose, Jockey Club, Frangipanni, Ess. Bouquet, &c. Second quality, ditto, 6/6 per lb.

Burton's sparkling Extract of Wildflowers, a peculiar odour, unsurpassed as a perfume by any Vainaire for its exhilarating and renescent powers, 8/ per lb., 4/, 8/, 12/, 18/, 24/ doz. Rifle Corps Bouquet, a new and exquisite perfume, dedicated to the Volunteers. Good Cologne and Lavender Water, 4/ per lb.; best ditto, 6/; in bottles, 4/, 8/, 12/, 18/, 24/ per doz. Bloom of Ninon a la Rose, for the complexion, 6d. and 1/ packets; 3/ and 6/ per doz. Burton's Depilatory, for effectually removing superfluous hairs, 2/6 and 4/6, 18/ and 30/ doz. The Old Firm for the finest Violet and Millefleur Powders, plain and fancy, 10d., 1/, and 1/2 per lb. Highly Perfumed Cosmetics, in foil and slide cases, 2/, 2/6, 3/6, 4/ doz.; also the Exquisite Cosmetic and Pomade (Zouave). The everlasting Sachet, retaining its perfume by being enclosed in glass, very pretty, 8/ doz. The Turkish Powder and Persian Liquid Hair Dyes, Transparent Cakes and Sticks, Pastiles, Sponges, Court Plaisters, Teats, Capsules, Amadou Corn and Bunion Plaisters, Powder Puffs and Boxes, Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes in great variety, Tortoiseshell, Ivory, Horn, and India Rubber Combs.

Burton's Extract of Honey and Rosemary; also Glycerine, Shampoo Cream for cleansing and cooling the head, from 1s. upwards; Burton's Milk of Glycerine, for the skin and complexion; also Glycerine Tablets for the hands and arms, 6d. each, 4s. dozen.

Priced Lists sent on application, which is respectfully solicited.

**A Liberal Discount to Cash buyers. Enclosure orders promptly executed.**

ADDRESS—

**H. J. & S. BURTON,****Wholesale Perfumers,****18, GREEK STREET, SOHO, LONDON, W.**

# RUMSEY'S IMPROVED NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER,

(ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST ARTICLE YET INTRODUCED),

**For Cleaning all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Electro-Plate, as well as JEWELLERY, &c. Warranted free from Quicksilver and every injurious ingredient. Sold in Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., also in Canisters,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 2s. 6d., 1-lb. 4s. 6d. each.**

The difficulty of procuring a really good and safe Plate Powder, free from the objectionable colour of Rouge, has been long and extensively felt; indeed there are few families but have experienced some ill effects from the generality of Plate Powders hitherto introduced, most of which on a careful examination, will be found to contain Quicksilver, or some hard gritty substance, which scratches and wears away the surface, and consequently soon diminishes the value and durability of the Plate.

N.B.—In order to detect the presence of Quicksilver in Plate Powder, it is simply necessary to rub a little with the finger on a sovereign, when, if Quicksilver be present, it will soon be detected by leaving a silvery hue on the surface. All persons anxious for the preservation of their Plate will do well invariably to try this simple but important experiment, and whenever the above effect is produced, the use of such Powder should be strictly prohibited.

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM,  
CENTRAL TRANSEPT, FRENCH COURT AND SOUTH EASTERN GALLERY.

# W. S. RUMSEY'S CHEMICAL POLISHING PASTE,

**For Cleaning Brass, Copper, Steel, Zinc, and every description of White Metal Goods.**

This incomparable Composition will be found the best in present use, from its neither containing acid nor any corroding or injurious ingredient; it gives with the greatest facility the most brilliant and lasting polish to Britannia Metal, Polished Steel, Brass, Copper, Tin, Polished Iron, Pewter, German Silver, Zinc Plates, Dish Covers, &c.

This Polish has been in general use in most families of respectability, as well as many of the Cavalry Regiments for nearly half a century, and is admitted to be the finest article for creating a *Splendid Lustre* on every kind of Polished Metal Goods.

PREPARED ONLY AND SOLD WHOLESALE BY

**W. S. RUMSEY, Manufacturing Chemist,**  
No. 3, CLAPHAM RISE, LONDON, S.

Morgan Brothers, Bow Lane; Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Butler & Harding, Cheapside; and Retail by the principal Silversmiths, Ironmongers, Chemists, Grocers, Brush Makers, and Stationers throughout the Kingdom; also at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and Soho Bazaar, London.

*Finest Rouge Plate Powder, Urn Powder, also the Finest Rouge, in bulk, Fancy Boxes, and Canisters.*

A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO SHIPPERS.



# SMELLING BOTTLES.

## SILVER TOP (each).

The following prices are for any colour except Ruby; each bottle of that colour will be charged 4d. extra, when 3/6 or below, or 6d. when above.

		If silvered inside.			If silvered inside.
1. Small flat, square screw top.	8d.	..	17. Large ditto, ditto, engraved caps	8/9	..
2. Larger, chased screw top....	1/3	..	18. Flint pyramid, extra cut....	5/	6/1
2A. Extra small, hinged cap ...	1/10	..	20. New double, for vinegar and salts	10/	12/
3. Small, hinged cap .....	2/6	..	Case for ditto .....	1/9	..
4. Medium ditto .....	3/3	..	21. Oval, extra wide-mouth, stoppers, polished	6/3	7/4
5. Large ditto .....	3/9	4/10	Case for ditto .....	1/1	..
6. Extra large .....	5/	6/3	22. Egyptian .....	4/3	5/4
7. Small fig. ....	2/9	..	23. Fiddle, small .....	2/9	..
8. Large ditto .....	3/9	..	24. Ditto, medium .....	3/4	..
9. Globe .....	3/9	4/10	25. Ditto, large .....	4/3	5/4
10. Communion .....	4/3	5/3	26. Ditto, ditto, with revolving top	13/6	14/7
11. Long round taper finger....	3/9	..	Case for ditto .....	1/1	..
12. Small globe, perforated under cap for vinegar .....	3/3	..	27. Large flat, with revolving top	13/6	14/7
14. Long flat finger, extra cut ..	5/	..	Case for ditto .....	1/1	..
15A. No. 5, with patent spring cap	8/9	..	28. As No. 11, but smaller....	3/	..
15. No. 6, with ditto chased, and gilt inside .....	12/	13/3	29. As No. 14, ditto .....	3/9	..
Leather case for do. silk lined	1/4	..			
16. Small jars, polished stoppers, plain hinged caps. ....	6/3	..			

	Smallest Quantity.	Empty. Per doz.	Filled with R.B.Ede's Salts.
		s. d.	s. d.
77. Preston, corked and scaled, best small .....	1 doz.	1 3	2 3
78. Ditto medium .....	1 "	1 6	2 8
79. Ditto large .....	1 "	1 9	3 0
87. No. 78 size, with flat polished boxwood top .....	1 "	2 0	3 3
80. Prestons, large size, cut and polished necks, mounted with six patterns fancy boxwood top corks .....	1 "	2 6	3 9
84. Ditto, plain, vegetable ivory ditto .....	1 "	2 6	3 9
85. Ditto, best, carved ditto .....	1 "	3 4	4 9
94. No. 80, in green blue, and amethyst, assorted .....	1 "	2 9	4 0
395. No. 84, ditto ditto .....	1 "	2 9	4 0
396. No. 85, ditto ditto .....	1 "	3 7	5 0
397. No. 94, with pressed opal glass topped cork (just out) .....	1 "	2 9	4 0
342. Cylindrical Prestons, in colours as No. 94, with shouldered polished boxwood caps .....	1 "	2 9	4 0
349. Ditto, but with plain ivory caps .....	1 "	4 6	6 0
350. Ditto, carved .....	1 "	6 6	8 0
86. No. 342 pattern, but in the best colours, assorted opaque and transparent, with plain ivory caps. (This pattern we also have cut in a variety of ways, and with fancy caps) .....	1 "	6 6	8 0
90. Cased, colours, beautifully cut and mounted with carved ivory caps .....	1 1/2 "	16 0	17 6
95. No. 342 cut octagon and stoppered, packed in glass lid boxes with gilt tipped divisions .....	1 "	6 6	8 0
399. No. 342 cut in 12 varieties and with carved ivory caps (very choice), in boxes as 95 .....	1 "	10 6	12 0
92. 1 1/2 oz. Jars, in cased and coloured glass, handsomely cut in, and with globe stoppers to match .....	..	20 0	24 0
93. 2 1/2 oz. ditto, with polished stoppering .....	..	33 0	40 0
97. Globe pattern, green, blue, and amethyst, with fancy polished boxwood tops .....	1 "	2 9	4 0
98. Ditto ditto, cut at bottom, with ivory tops .....	1 "	4 6	6 0
99. Ditto ditto, cut in various patterns, with carved ivory top, in glass top boxes .....	1 "	12 0	14 0
435. Ditto ditto, cased and cut in various patterns, glass stoppers fitted to carved ivory tops .....	..	20 0	22 0

## SMELLING BOTTLES—continued.

## FINE WICKER (per doz.)

$\frac{1}{2}$	Watch pattern, ruby glass, open wicker, metal top .....	22/6
$\frac{2}{1}$	Fig ditto ditto ditto .....	23/
$\frac{2}{2}$	Ditto larger, white glass, close wicker, ditto .....	25/6
$\frac{1}{2}$	Hand ditto, ruby glass, open wicker, ditto .....	23/
23.	Globe pattern, small blue glass, open wicker, ditto .....	23/
15.	Pyramid, 1 oz. size, close wicker, ditto .....	21/
$\frac{13}{1}$	Ditto 2 oz. „ blue glass, open wicker, ditto .....	26/6
$\frac{10}{1}$	Cologne, 4 oz. „ white ditto, ditto, ivory top .....	26/
$\frac{10}{1}$	Ditto 4 oz. „ blue ditto, ditto, ditto .....	29/
$\frac{10}{1}$	Ditto 4 oz. „ ruby ditto, ditto, ditto .....	32/

## SMELLING BOTTLES, IN CASES (per Doz.)

	Smallest Quan- tity.	Empty.		Filled.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
63. Common moulded stoppered, in leather cases .....	1 doz.	2	6	3	6
64. Best ditto out .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3	6		
65. Ditto ditto in case .....	do.	5	6	7	0
66. Ditto cut stoppers and bottles .....	do.	4	6		
67. Ditto ditto in morocco case .....	do.	6	6	8	0
75. Plain moulded Preston bottles, with pressed stoppers .....	do.	3	9	5	6
76. Ditto in morocco cases .....	do.	9	0	10	9
70. No. 66, in Scotch cases (very handsome) .....	do.	16	0	17	6

## VINAIGRETTES.

51. Small Cut .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4	0	5	0
52. Ditto, in morocco case .....	do.	6	0	7	0
54. Large Cut .....	do.	5	0	6	6
54. Ditto, in morocco case .....	do.	7	0	8	6
55. Cut fluted bottle, with diamond cut stopper .....	do.	5	6		
56. Ditto, in morocco case .....	do.	8	0	10	6
57. Large Cut, in Scotch cases .....	do.	12	6	14	0
58. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cut, cap'd, and stoppered bottle for Vinegar, Chloroform, &c. .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	10	6	17	6
59. Ditto, in morocco cases, filled with aromatic vinegar .....	do.	..		20	0
60. The Original Aromatic Vinegar, wrapped .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	..		16	0
61. Cut Globe Bottles, with diamond cut stoppers .....	do.	6	0	8	0
457. Globe pattern, green, blue, and amethyst, with diamond cut stopper, in glass top boxes .....	1 doz.	6	0	8	0
458. Ditto, cased and cut in various patterns, glass stoppers, fitted to carved ivory tops .....	do.	20	0	22	0

## OTTO OF ROSES BOTTLES.

461. One dram, neat cut and stoppered ..... 4/ per doz.

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, E.C.



# IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COOKE & CO.'S BOTTLES, WITH PATENT PERMANENT CAPSULES.

This simple invention consists in lining Capsules of Metal, or other rigid material, with Cork, or other elastic substance; and by its application to Bottles, Jars, and similar receptacles, they are rendered air-tight, while ready access is at all times afforded to their contents, in consequence of the Capsule being removable with the utmost facility, and without detriment to its future efficiency. The inconveniences so generally complained of, as resulting from the use of Glass Stoppers, or of Corks or Bungs, which require to be fastened with resinous or other offensive material, (and are often covered with a Capsule, which being destroyed at the first opening, is useless to the consumer), will, by the adoption of

## COOKE & CO.'S PATENT PERMANENT CAPSULES,

be entirely avoided, and cleanliness, combined with great saving of labour, be secured. In order to secure their more general adoption, the prices of Bottles fitted with the Patent Permanent Capsules have been greatly reduced, and, as will be seen by the

### Reduced Prices of COOKE & Co.'s Patent Permanent Capsuled Bottles, OF THE BEST FLINT GLASS.

#### POMADES—Round, Oval, or Octagon (Per gross).

	1-oz.	1½-oz.	2-oz.	3-oz.	4-oz.	6-oz.	8-oz.
Black Cap .....	16/	17/	18/6	22/	28/	36/	48/
White Metal Cap .....	20/	21/	22/6	28/	33/	42/	54/
Boxwood or Plated Cap .....	25/	26/	28/	32/	40/	50/	66/
Ebony Cap .....	30/	31/	33/	38/	45/	56/	72/
Either of the above in Purple or Opal } Glass .....extra }	3/	3/	4/	5/	6/	8/	10/

#### COVERED JARS.

White Metal Cap .....	22/	23/	25/	30/	35/	..	..
Boxwood or Plated Cap .....	27/	28/	30/	35/	42/	..	..
Ebony Cap .....	32/	33/	35/	40/	48/	..	..

#### COVERED JARS—Squat Shape.

Boxwood Cap .....	35/	36/	38/	44/	50/	66/	84/
Ebony Cap .....	40/	42/	45/	50/	56/	75/	96/

#### MAGNESIAS.

Black Cap .....	18/	19/	21/	24/	28/	36/	48/
White Metal Cap .....	22/	23/	25/	28/	33/	42/	54/

#### ESSENCES—Round or Flat.

Enamelled Cap .....	24/	26/	28/	33/	38/	45/	54/
Boxwood or Plated Cap .....	28/	30/	33/	40/	45/	54/	63/
Gilt Cap .....	40/	42/	45/	52/	57/	66/	75/

#### CORRYN PINTS—Pale Blue Glass.

White Metal Cap .....	30/ per gross.
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May be procured of the following Wholesale Agents:—

MAW & SON, 11, Aldersgate Street; MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane; G. & W. BROWN, 46, Farringdon Street; THOMAS HOLDER, 18 and 19, Cumberland Row, Walworth Road; BOURNE & TAYLOR, 35, Castle Street, Holborn; E. BENTLEY, 26, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn; W. TOOGOOD, 37, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square; J. N. POTTOW, 3, Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, London. J. J. JACKSON & CO., 11, Cross Street, Finsbury, and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY, & CO., 31, Great St. Helens, London, and St. Clement's Ipswich. W. MATHER, 130, Fleet Street, London, and 109, Chester Road, Manchester. J. B. ROBINSON & SON, 17, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, and Brampton, near Chesterfield. PEARCE & CO., 7 and 8, Bridge Street, Bristol. J. W. NORCROSS, 91, Fulton Street, New York. W. D. GLENN, 26, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

**GALVANISM;**

ITS SALUTARY EFFECTS NOW BROUGHT WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE, BY

**PULVERMACHERS' IMPROVED SYSTEM OF SELF-APPLICATION,  
FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF***Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Head and Toothache, Tic Dolozeux, Indigestion, Deafness, Spasms, Female Complaints, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Nervous Debility, &c.***PULVERMACHER'S PATENT****GALVANIC RHEUMATIC CHAIN-BANDS,**

Approved by the Academie de Medicine, Paris; the Royal College of Physicians, London; and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, &c.  
Rewarded at l'Exposition Universelle, 1855; Great Exhibition of all Nations, 1851.

Ten years ago, Mr. PULVERMACHER succeeded in making a popular remedy of that miraculous power GALVANIC ELECTRICITY, which, undoubtedly, possesses curative properties of the most invigorating description.

It is notorious that, from its power of regenerating the debilitated nervous system, long-standing diseases, which had baffled all former treatment, have been rapidly cured by its aid.

This remedy, now universally known as Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chain, is held in such high esteem, that not only the public but also the medical profession have continually acknowledged its restorative virtues.

Encouraged by such extraordinary success, Mr. PULVERMACHER has still further improved his system by transforming the Voltaic Pile into the form of a pliable Chain-Band, so that efficacy is now combined with durability and certainty of action; and the application can be made (locally) to any part of the body with ease and safety, and without inconvenience.

Marvellous and certain as are their effects in all kinds of Rheumatic pains, still more remarkable and speedy is the relief they afford in *Neuralgia, Tic Dolozeux, and Head and Toothache, &c.*—Even the most inveterate cases of *Paralysis, Epilepsy, Deafness, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Nervo-Debility, &c.*, disappear in a comparatively short time. The Invention is distinguished by the support of Professor OPFOLZER, Physician to the Emperor of Austria; Sir C. LOCOCK, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty the Queen; by Dr. RAYER, Physician to Napoleon III.; and other Professors of similar celebrity. The scientific press of Europe, and Hundreds of Medical and Philosophical Works of the last period have also passed upon it the highest encomiums; and these being of a standard character, can be seen at Public Libraries and at the British Museum. The Extracts collected from these Works prove even more, by their authenticity and distinguished source, than the convincing facts expressed in the private records of cures, the whole of which are embodied in the Pamphlet, "PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM OF SELF-APPLICATION," (Price 1s.) and are enumerated in a curtailed form in the NEW PROSPECTUS (sent free).

**Extract, No. 13.****Dr. Thompson's "Dictionary of Domestic Medicine,"**

At page 216, states—"As an agent in the treatment of disease, Electric or Galvanic action is now much employed. The latest noticeable application of the curative power of Electricity, is in the Electric Chain or Belt of M. Pulvermacher, which is made of various sizes and powers. The author has not yet tried the large and more powerful forms of the apparatus, but he has found the application of the smaller Chains of much service in the cure and alleviation of **Neuralgic Disease.**" At pages 361—362: "The most general seat of **Neuralgia** is in the head or face, but the fingers, the chest, the abdomen, &c., may any of them constitute its site. When the great nerve of the leg is affected with **Neuralgia**, the disorder is known as **Sciatica**. The author from his own experience can speak that the Pulvermacher Electric Chain will in such cases confer speedy relief. Ear-ache is a form of **Neuralgia**, and should be treated as such." And at page 443, says—"Chronic **Rheumatism** chiefly affects the thick muscles, such as those of the shoulders, arms, neck, loins, &c. Any notice of this malady must be imperfect, without some allusion to Electric and Galvanic appliances, Electric Chains, &c. That these appliances are at times of apparent service in **Chronic Rheumatism** is undoubted, and we are not justified in rejecting their aid, because we cannot exactly explain the why and the wherefore of their action."

**Chain Bands, Price 5/, 10/6, 15/, &c., according to power.**

**J. L. PULVERMACHER & Co.,**

**No. 73, OXFORD STREET, (adjoining Princess's Theatre), LONDON.**

*Agents Required. Only bonâ fide Orders accepted.*



By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.



# CONDY'S PATENT FLUID.

OR

## NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

*Adopted by the Council for India, the General Board of Health, and most Public Institutions,*

**DISINFECTS AND PURIFIES EVERYTHING—  
SOLID, LIQUID, OR ÆRIFORM.**

**One Gallon makes 200 Gallons adapted for use.**

Green Fluid, in bottles .. 6d. ½-pts., 1s. pts. 2s. qts., or 5s. per gal. {	Making 200 Gallons of Disinfecting Fluid.
Crimson, stronger and purified..... { 1s. „ 2s. „ 4s. „ 10s. „ }	

## CONDY'S PATENT HEALTH POWDER

IS HARMLESS AND INODOROUS,

Purifies the atmosphere, destroys offensive smells, and greatly enhances the value of all organic matters intended for manure.

*Sold in Bottles, 2 lbs. 1s. 6d.; 4 lbs. 3s.; per cwt. 36s.*

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Allays irritation of the skin, removes all secretions, destroys offensive odours, imparts a sensation of purity to the mouth, and has an effect on the frame at once purifying and exhilarating.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, J. BELL & Co., 338, Oxford Street;  
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And sold by all first-class Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

**CHEMICAL WORKS, BATTERSEA, S.W.**

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BEWLAY'S GENUINE SHAG, SELECTED BIRD'S EYE, CUT MANILLA, (first introduced in 1858, by Thomas Bewley), ARMY MIXTURE, (sold largely at ALDERSHOTT, &c.), and other Tobaccos and Snuffs, in perfect condition and packed in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. lead packets, so as to keep many months without getting either mouldy or too dry, command a large and steady sale wherever they are kept, as it is always found that only best quality articles retain as well as get custom. Wholesale Price Lists, and any information forwarded on application, enclosing trade card. Samples sent for approval, and Goods warranted to sample. A variety of Genuine well-flavoured Cigars, warranted worth the prices asked.

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N.B.—Tobaccos Packed in Lead sent abroad, at from 2/ per lb., for Parcels of 80 lbs. or upwards.

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(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

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Has stood the test of 18 years experience, and its still increasing sale proves the estimation in which it is held.

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By means of this simple and ingenious little ornament, the same quantity of scent that is put on one person's handkerchief is agreeably diffused through a whole apartment, whilst its disinfecting qualities render it invaluable in the Sick Room, the Dining Room after dinner, and during hot and close weather.

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of various patterns, to render it either a handsome ornament for the Drawing Room or a useful appendage to the Bedchamber or Hospital. No person embarking on a voyage should be without one, as it entirely removes the unpleasant odours encountered in steam-boat travelling and hot climates.



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Trade Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. per dozen.

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Neat Litho' Shew Cards, Posters, and Counter Bills with every Order.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

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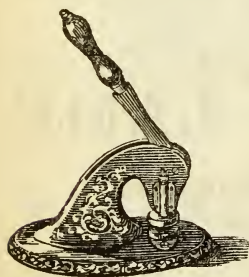
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THE ORIGINAL MEDICAL AND GENERAL SHOP FITTER,

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Manufacturer of every description of Medical Shop Fittings.

AIR-TIGHT GLASS SHOW CASES, SODA WATER STANDS, DESKS, &c. &c.

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ALL KINDS OF SECOND HAND FITTINGS MOSTLY ON HAND.

Experienced Mechanics sent to all parts of the Kingdom.

Most satisfactory References can be given if required.

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**PURE EXTRACT OF ANNATTO,**  
 BOTH IN LIQUID AND CAKE,

Are particularly recommended to the Trade as the purest and best that can be made, producing A MOST SPLENDID ORANGE COLOUR that cannot be surpassed—Clear, Rich, and Durable. A single trial will at once show the superiority and economy over all other kinds. They are extensively used in all the large cheese and butter making districts, and give the greatest satisfaction. All orders sent to the works will be promptly attended to.

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**ROSSITER'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND,**

Which has been in great demand for the last Ten Years, is strongly recommended for recovering old harsh Cider, and preserving the sweets of new Cider, by preventing fermentation. Also for Ropy and Reamy Cider. A pound packet, price 1s. 6d., is sufficient for one hogshead of old, or 80 gallons of new Cider.

**WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE PURE CIDER.**

To be obtained, with full directions and numerous testimonials, in the principal Cider Districts throughout England; also of the Proprietor,

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**ROYAL BENGAL WASHING BLUE,**  
**For the Laundry, Family Washing, &c.**  
**WARRANTED TO KEEP ITS COLOUR.**

The above Blue is strongly recommended, and will be found superior to Stone Blue, Smalts, &c., as it does not contain any farinaceous matter.

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"Bow Laundry."

"Gentlemen,—I really must strongly recommend your ROYAL BENGAL WASHING BLUE as being the best Blue I ever used; I consider it superior to Stone Blue, or any Powder Blue I have seen. Please send, per bearer, the enclosed order, and oblige,

"Hoxton Laundry."

"Yours, &c.

EMMA GIBBON.

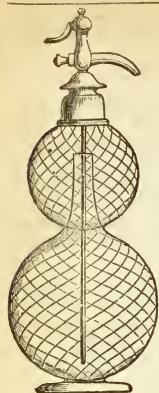
Sold in 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s. and 2s. Bottles.

**Wholesale and for Exportation, 221, Upper Thames Street;**

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CARTER & Co.'s Richly Perfumed Violet Powder, in handsomely labelled  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb Packets, 2/6 per doz. In elegant Cases, or wooden Barrels, 3/6 to 4/ per doz. Violet Powder, second quality, in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lbs., 2/ per doz.

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"Ccrasina Celeste." "Le Coline," a new and beautiful preparation for the complexion, in elegant Packets to retail at 1/ 7/ per dozen. A Sample Packet post free 10d., to the Trade only.

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**CARTER & Co., No. 2, Queen's Terrace, Walworth, S.**

Is the only safe and effectual remedy for the destruction of RATS, MICE, BEETLES, COCKROACHES, CRICKETS, ANTS, and small Birds in Gardens.

In consequence of the established safety, superiority, and efficacy of this universally applicable **Vermin Exterminator**, it is forbidden by Royal Edicts in Prussia and other German States, to use any other compound for the destruction of Vermin. Its extraordinary powers have been repeatedly tested and acknowledged by Commissioners authorised by various Governments to enquire into its efficiency. One of its peculiar characteristics consists in its property of alluring all noxious animals to their certain death; in fact, without exaggeration, it well merits all the encomiums which have been lavished upon it, and deserves a trial at the hands of those who are infested with Vermin, and are unacquainted with its remarkable virtues.

*The following Testimonial will satisfy the most dubious of the correctness of the above statement:—*

"2, Brook Street, Bond Street, London.

I hereby certify that I have examined the PRUSSIAN VERMIN EXTERMINATOR, supplied by Mr. J. HOWELL, and find that it has a composition identical with that extensively and successfully employed in Prussia and many other States, for the destruction of Vermin.

(Signed) WM. BASTICK, Analytical Chemist."

JOYCE'S STOVE DEPOT, 119, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.

**Sold in Stone Bottles, 1/ each, with full directions.**

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**CELEBRATED HONEY SOAP,**

IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE, AND APPRECIATED BY EVERYBODY.

**Manufacturer of every description of Fancy Soaps & Perfumery,****THE BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICE.****32 & 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W.C.****MEDICAL SHOP FITTINGS, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.**

ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

**FILMER KIDSTON,****3, LIVERPOOL STREET, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.**

Manufacturer of every description of Medical Shop Fittings, Glass Show Cases, Soda-Water Stands, Desks, &amp;c., &amp;c.

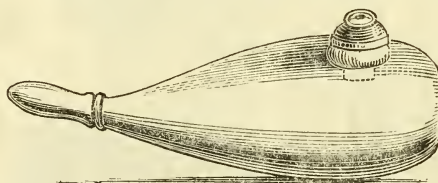
Dealer in Medical Glass, Earthenware, and all kinds of Shop Utensils. An Assortment kept in Stock, both new and second-hand.

Medical Labelling, Embossing, and Writing on Glass. Most satisfactory references can be given as to style and quality.

Plans and Estimates for entire Fittings or Alterations, and the Old Fittings taken in exchange.

**Experienced Labellers and Mechanics sent to all parts of the Country.****LICENSED VALUER OF STOCK AND FIXTURES.****HALE'S****DEODORIZED WHITE INDIA RUBBER**

IS NOT AFFECTED BY CLIMATE, AND HIGHLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE TRADE.



Is fitted with his improved Deodorized Leech-bite Five-hole Teat, and his improved India Rubber Bung, both being so accurately fitted that the Bottle when not in use is perfectly air-tight; yet by his improved mode of perforation allows the Infant to take its food with ease.

Small size 10/, Large size 12/ per doz.

Hale's Deodorized Teats—1 hole, 2/ per doz., and 5 hole .....	3/ per doz.
" " Nipple Shield .....	8/ "
" " Gum Rings .....	2/6 "
Breast Pump, with Tube .....	10/ "
" with Enema Bottle .....	18/ "
Endless Elastic Bands, assorted sizes, in boxes, 1/, 1/6, and 2/ per box. Tubing, &c., &c.	

**Address—No. 1, North Place, Brixton Street, London, N.E.**Wholesale Agents—**MORGAN BROTHERS**, Druggists' Sundrymen, London; and **J. J. JACKSON & CO.**, London and Liverpool.



**N**o. 1, 2, 3, is J. ALDERMAN'S PATENT GRADUATING ELASTIC COUCH, shown in different positions: it is fitted with two, three, or four distinct graduating actions, by which an Invalid can be graduated to any position, without being touched by the nurse, and free from all pressure, so that a patient cannot possibly become bed-sore by long confinement.

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No. 6 is J. A.'s IMPROVED EXERCISING HORSE.

No. 7, is J. A.'s IMPROVED SELF-PROPELLING CHAIR, which renders an Invalid perfectly independent, being able to run from room to room without any assistance.

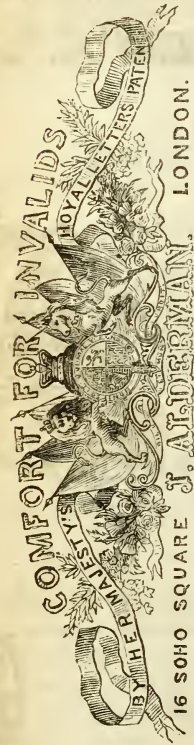
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No. 9 is J. A.'s IMPROVED FOUR-WHEEL ALBERT CHAIR, fitted for hand or pony; the body being mounted upon C and under springs behind, and elliptic springs in front, which make it a most elegant and easy carriage.

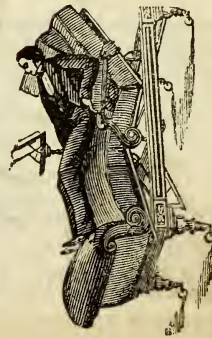
No. 10 is J. A.'s IMPROVED FOUR-WHEEL BRIGHTON CHAIR, mounted upon C and under springs both back and front, and has his new wrought-iron perches or cranes, instead of the old-fashioned wood perches. This is the most elegant and easy carriage in use.

No. 11, 11, is J. A.'s IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL ALBERT CHAIR, with and without a head, which is as elegant and easy as can be made with three wheels.

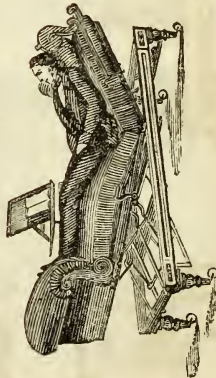
No. 12 is J. A.'s IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL GARDEN or BATH CHAIR, fitted with or without a head, and of the cheapest construction.



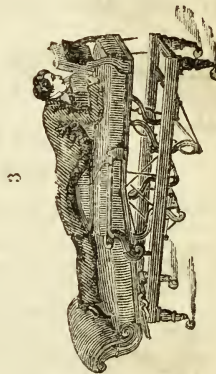
No. 4, 4, is J. A.'s IMPROVED SPINAL or GENERAL INVALID COUCH and CARRIAGE. The couch can be adjusted to any position, and has a shifting stand on easy castors for the room; so that the patient can be lifted with the couch from the stand to the carriage without being touched, so as to go out for an airing when required.



1



2



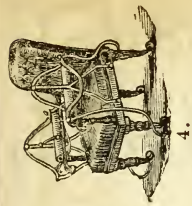
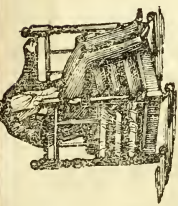
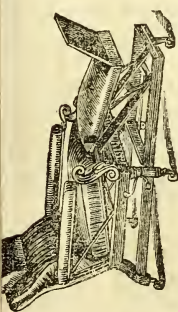
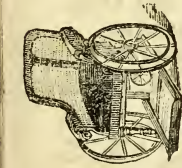
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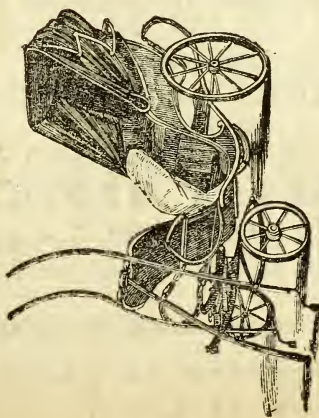
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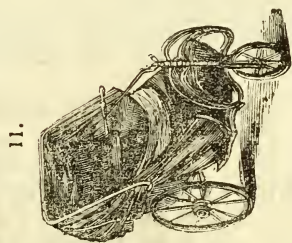
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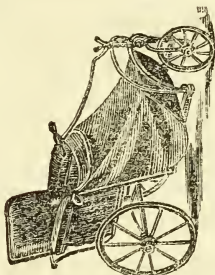
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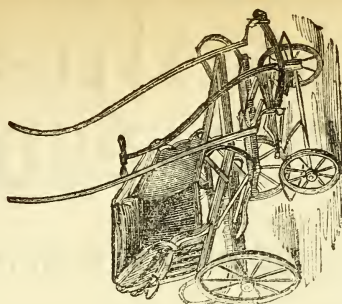
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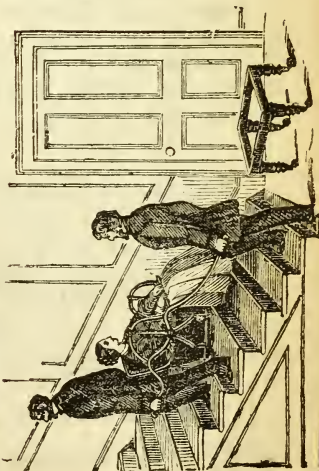
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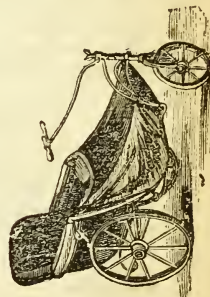
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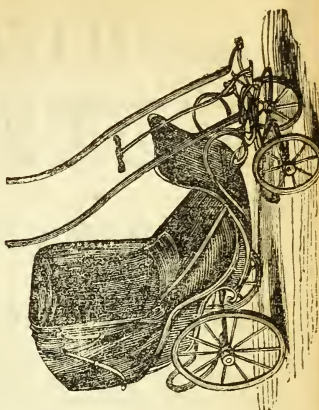
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9.



# MATHEY - CAYLUS'S GLUTEN CAPSULES,

FOR THE

PROMPT AND RADICAL CURE OF GLEETS, CHRONIC OR RECENT, FLUOR ALBUS, &amp;c.

## Peculiar Advantages of Mathey-Caylus's Capsules.

1. Being formed of a light transparent envelope, perfectly impermeable, they present the Copaiba under an agreeable aspect, and allow of its being taken without difficulty, repugnance, or the least derangement of the digestive organs.

2. The manner of making them absolutely requires, *in order to be practicable*, the use of perfectly pure Copaiba. Gelatine capsules, on the contrary, may be filled with any kind of Copaiba, *even adulterated*, which is but too commonly the case.

3. Although smaller by one half than the gelatine capsules, they contain as much Copaiba, owing to their envelopes being much thinner. In fact, the Gluten Capsule weighs hardly two grains and a half, whilst the gelatine capsule weighs at least fifteen grains.

4. The specific action is such that a cure is usually effected in an average term of six days, and they always succeed in cases where other remedies have failed.

## Each Bottle contains 64 Capsules.

N.B. Experience has proved that it is sometimes necessary to vary the treatment according to the persistence of the disease, and the constitution or sex of the patient. To meet this requirement we have also prepared Gluten Capsules containing different substances capable of modifying advantageously the effects of the Copaiba, or of acting in a peculiar manner on the particular causes of the disease. We make them in the following varieties :

No.

1. Copaiba
2. Cubebs
3. Copaiba and Cubebs
4. Copaiba and Citrate of Iron
5. Copaiba and Rhatany
6. Copaiba and Catechu
7. Copaiba and Tannic Acid
8. Copaiba, Cubebs, and Carbonate of Iron

No.

9. Copaiba, Cubebs, and Rhatany
10. Copaiba and Magnesia
11. Cubebs and Alum
12. Venice Turpentine
13. Norway Tar
14. Copaiba, Cubebs and Alum.
15. Cubebs and Turpentine
16. Cubebs and Tannate of Iron.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 10, CARREFOUR DE L'ODÉON, PARIS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS COLONIES,

**Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS,**

BOW LANE, LONDON,

*Whose Signature, in addition to that of the Manufacturer, is on the Wrappers.*

(A) Price per Bottle, with Medicine Stamp, Counter Bill, Directions, &amp;c.

OR,

(B) If without Medicine Stamp, &amp;c., for Export,

\*\*\* *An especial price for large quantities to be shipped in Bond, or direct from Paris.*

**NEWBERY'S COD-LIVER OIL CAKES,**

FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT SWALLOW COD-LIVER OIL IN ITS CRUDE STATE.

"The gingerbread is extremely light and pleasant, the flavour of the oil being completely covered."

*Medical Times and Gazette, 12th February, 1859.**Packets 1s. 9d. and 3s. Per Dozen 16s. and 27s.—Showcards.*

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

**FLOWER'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER,**

Recommended, by Testimonials, from Mr. W. Bladin, Superintendent of the Refreshment Rooms, House of Lords; Mr. Holloway, butler to His Grace the late Duke of Devonshire; and numerous others (*vide* the first number of the "Chemist and Druggist"). May be obtained through all the Drug Sundry and Patent Medicine Warehouses in London or the Provinces, or direct from the Proprietor, **T. S. Flower, Chemist, Matlock-Bath.**

OPENING ORDERS FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS PROMPTLY AND WELL EXECUTED.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &amp;c.

EVERY KIND OF LABELS KEPT IN STOCK.

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**NEW MEDICAL GLASS BOTTLES AND PHIALS,**  
AT THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WORKS.

**ISAACS & SON,**

PROPRIETORS.

London Warehouses—24 and 25, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.

## LIST OF PRICES.

NEW GLASS BOTTLES (Clear Blue Tint), any Shape, Plain or Graduated.

3 and 4	6 and 8	10 and 12	16 ounces.
7/6	8/	13/	15/ per gross.

FLINT GLASS, of a very Superior Quality, with Lip, any Shape, Plain or Graduated.

3 and 4	6 and 8	10 and 12	16 ounces.
9/6	10/6	15/	18/ per gross.

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, of a very Superior Quality.

½ and under.	1	1½	2	3	4 ounces.
4/6	5/6	6/	7/	8/6	10/6 per gross.

**ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS EQUALLY LOW.**

Immediate attention to Country Orders. Packages Free. Remittance on receipt of Goods delivered Free within seven miles. Post Office Orders made payable to ISAACS & SON, at Tottenham Court Road. Cheques crossed "Unity Bank, Western Branch."

**ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 70 YEARS.**



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Effectually clears all premises of Rats, Mice, and Sparrows.

PREPARED BY

### GIBBONS & WILLS, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, WOLVERHAMPTON.

Sold Wholesale by MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane; SUTTON & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; NEWBERRY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; BUTLER & CRISPE, 4, Cheapside, London; and BAILEY & SON, Wolverhampton, and Retail by all Druggists and Seedsmen, &c.

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THE superiority of this Truss is too well known to require comment. A. & W. COLES (nephews of the late Patentee and Inventor of COLES'S PATENT TRUSSES), guarantee a Perfect Fit, and Best Quality in Material and Workmanship. Long standing cases may depend on relief and comfort, and in recent cases will be found invaluable. Any further information may be obtained and prices forwarded on application to

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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE MOST CONVENIENT APPARATUS FOR MAKING

Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, Sparkling Wine, &c.,

GAZOGENE FOR THE MILLION,

The Cheapest, Simplest, and Best.

Sold Wholesale only, Price 11/6 each, nett,

By the Patentees, CARLHIAN AND CORBIERE, 68, Cannon Street, St. Paul's, London. Each Box of Powders, 12 charges, 1/8 nett. Orders to be accompanied with a remittance.



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Nests of Drawers, Counters, Glass Cases and other Fittings made to order.

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**GIVE A LARGE LIGHT—BURN TWELVE HOURS.**

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**As Night Lights. For Nursery Lamps.**

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**For Heating Coffee Urns, Hot Water Dishes,  
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*Wholesale 15/ per doz. Boxes.*

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## GLYCERINE SOAP.

Natural Colour, Unscented, contains Price's Glycerine stirred in after the Soap is made. Recommended as good for the Skin, and most agreeable in use both in hot and cold weather.

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**NON-GUTTERING BED-ROOM CANDLES.**

*In Boxes. Wholesale 10/6 and 32/ per doz.*

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**BED BUGS and PLANT BLIGHTS.**

## GISHURST COMPOUND.

Patented for killing and keeping away these and other pests, with Testimonials from well-known authorities, and directions for use.

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**Benzole, Naphtha, Tar, Pitch, Varnish, Brunswick Black,  
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**LAWRIE BLOTT & CO.**

Beg to direct the attention of BROKERS, MERCHANTS, OIL AND COLORMEN, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c., &c., to the above articles, which they are prepared to supply on the lowest terms.

**MINERAL EXTRACT.**

This valuable production removes stains of Grease, Oil, &c., from Silks, Satins, Velvets Woollen Cloths, Kid Gloves, Table Covers, Damask Curtains, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Drawings, Books, Glass, &c., &c., and is warranted not to injure the most delicate color or Fabric.

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Orders for Foreign or English Matches punctually executed.

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Pomades, Essential Oils, Extracts, Essences, Brushes and Combs, and all articles for the Toilet. Eau de Cologne in bond always ready for shipment. Proprietors of the celebrated **KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE**, as certified by M. Soyer, and only makers of the "**ROSE OF ENGLAND**" SOAP.

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A HANDSOME, RETAIL CHEMIST'S SHOP may be fitted with every requisite for **£70**; a complete Surgery for **£12**; by **HENRY A. MORTON**, the Old-established and Practical Medical and General Shop Fitter, Labeller, Writer and Embosser on Glass, Valuer, &c., 122, EUSTON ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, N.W. Established 1817.

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THOMPSON & CAPPER'S Homœopathic Cocoa is prepared by an improved process from the finest Nibs only, and *is excelled by no other article assuming the same name.* It is recommended by all medical men, and possesses a delicious flavour and aroma, and has a very extensive sale. Chemists and the Trade supplied on liberal terms, also with Framed Show Cards and Counter Bills, by

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Is proved by a vast number of testimonials to be a most efficacious remedy in most infantile diseases, viz.: Convulsions, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Tooth Fever, &c. &c. One trial will establish its efficacy. Sold in Bottles at 7½d. and 1s. 1½d. each.

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## THE BITTER CUP.

### TROPICAL DEPOT, 53, CORNHILL, E.C.

The Proprietor begs to announce to the Trade that the price of these now celebrated Cups of the above manufacture is reduced.

	£.	s.	d.
Those lately sold at 2/, now retail at .....	0	1	0
Larger size.....	0	2	0
Goblets, half-pints .....	0	3	0
Ditto, handsomely carved, various, from .....	0	5	0
Ditto, handsomely mounted in electro-plate (bowl removable at pleasure .....	0	18	0
Ditto carved in the wood.....	1	1	0
Boxes for cups, 4d.....per dozen	0	4	0

### SHOW CARDS AND BILLS PROVIDED.

Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Lombard Street Branch Post Office, E.C., to F. W. BEE, and addressed to the Manager of the TROPICAL DEPÔT.

MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED OF

**MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.**





## A FIRST CLASS SILVER MEDAL

Has been awarded to Messrs. NYE & Co., at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1855, for their Improved Patent

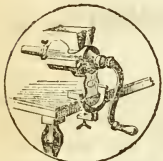
# SAUSAGE MAKING

AND GENERAL

## MINCING MACHINE,

**For Private Families, Hotel Keepers, Pastrycooks, Pork Butchers, &c.**

The Press throughout the country have spoken in the highest praise of this little Machine. From among them we select the opinions of the two principal Journals.



"Among other objects in the show worthy of special notice, we may mention the very ingenious Mincing Machine, exhibited by NYE & Co.; it is extremely clever, and, for the mechanical skill which it displays, is eclipsed by nothing in the whole show."—*Times*, July 14th, 1853.

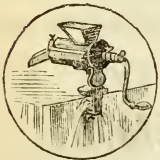
"On Stand 12, we met with one of the gems of the yard, invented and manufactured by NYE & Co., of Wardour Street, Soho, London. This machine is for making Sausages, &c., mincing up, mixing, and at the same time forcing the meat into the skins; it will mince 8lb. of meat in four minutes—it will also cut suet, vegetables for soup, &c. It may likewise be used for various other purposes. It is made of metal, very strong, durable, and compact, and is particularly adapted for private families. Price £2. 2s. This is a little thing every husband ought to carry home to his wife, who

we are satisfied will turn it to the best account, and save the price.—*Mark Lane Express*, August 15, 1854.

This Machine will mince, mix the seasoning, and force into the skin at the same time. It cuts all kinds of Meats, Cooked or Uncooked, Forced Meats, Suet, &c. It will also cut Vegetables for Soups, Fruit for Mincemeat, and it will be found useful in Mixing and Mincing for many other purposes, and, being all metal, does not absorb the juices of the meat, and is easily cleaned with boiling water. Price £1. 10s.; £2. 2s.; £3. 3s.

Also a small

## MINCER for the DINNER TABLE, to assist DIGESTION, LOSS OF TEETH, &c. Price 30s.



This machine is very neatly got up, and may be screwed on to the dining table without even injuring the cloth.

The small Mincer used for the Dinner Table, will be found admirably adapted for small quantities, as in mincing one pound of meat it forces the whole of the meat out within one ounce, and even this may be obtained by passing a little bread through the Machine, thus rendering it the most useful and economical desideratum, either to the invalid or for the ordinary requirements of a family.

The above Mincing Machines are admirably adapted for reducing meats for making soups according to the mode recommended by Professor Liebig, in his work "On the Chemistry of Food." The following is an extract from the Professor's work:—

"When one pound of lean beef, free from fat, and separated from the bones, in a finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausages or mincemeat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two is strained through a cloth from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as can only be obtained by boiling for hours from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt, and other usual additions by which soup is usually seasoned, and tinged somewhat darker by means of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup that can be prepared from one pound of flesh."

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

## S. NYE'S PATENT IMPROVED COFFEE MILL.



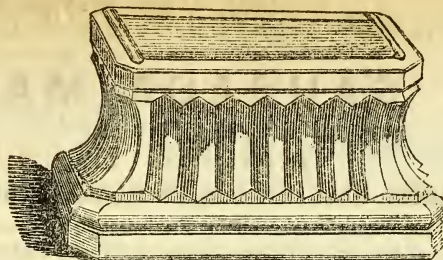
This Mill is most conveniently arranged for domestic use, it being provided with a clamp, by which it is fixed to the table in an instant, and as quickly removed, without injury to the table, or may be fixed to any other convenient place. By a nice and safe arrangement the grinding surfaces cannot possibly touch each other. It is provided with a regulating screw, by means of which the Coffee is ground fine or coarse as desired. It grinds very rapidly, and is the best and most convenient Mill ever offered to the public.

Prices: No. 1—8s.; No. 2—10s.; and No. 3—14s.

The large and rapidly increasing sale of these Mills, and the many Testimonials which have been received, is a guarantee that they only require to be known to secure their general adoption.

**S. NYE, INVENTOR, PATENTEE, AND MANUFACTURER,  
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BY  
HER MAJESTY'S



ROYAL  
LETTERS PATENT.

## BRITTEN'S IMPROVED PATENT CAPILLIARY DAMPER,

FOR DAMPING THE BACKS OF GUMMED LABELS.

This Damper, which is the only effectual one ever offered to the Trade, entirely supersedes the unseemly process of licking the backs of Gummed Labels, and is more convenient in practice. Its great usefulness, its ornamental appearance, and its non-liability to derangement, are rapidly gaining for it a place on the counter of every Druggist who values neatness and cleanliness.

**Price—Large 3/6. Small 2/6.**

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## MOORE'S PATENT VENTILATORS.

UNIVERSALLY adopted in Government, Public, and Private Buildings. All should apply for Moore's Pamphlet on Ventilation, which will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps.

Perfect Ventilation guaranteed, and Steam effectually removed from shop windows.

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Depot for the Patent Transparent and Gilt Glass Letters for FACIAS, STALL BOARDS, WINDOWS, &c., &c.

## JAMES'S PILLS FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND SUMMERS'S COUGH AND VOICE LOZENGES.

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**F. NEWBERRY AND SONS**, Wholesale and Export MEDICINE VENDORS, Proprietors of the *original and genuine* Dr. James' Fever Powder, Dalby's Carmine (Gell's), Steer's Opodeldoo and Camomile Drops, Newbery's Cod Liver Oil Cakes, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Pain-killer, Hooper's Female Pills, Behnsen's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, Marden's Respirators, Gluten Food, and sundry other articles.

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Established A.D. 1746.—Shippers and others can have our 1860 Catalogue on application.



FOR JUNE, 1860.—NEW LIST JUST ISSUED.

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Most respectfully thank their Friends for past favours, and with confidence solicit renewed commands; quality and reasonable prices will at all times guide them.

SOLE INVENTORS OF

## THE ONLY GENUINE GLYCERINE AND ALMOND SOAP TABLETS.

These Tablets are prepared with great care, and the irritating properties of ordinary Soaps are completely removed, as the only alkali used in their manufacture is most emollient, and is a product for which R. & Co. claim the only introduction into the manufacture of Soap. They offer this Soap as the cheapest and best Toilet Soap in use. It has a pleasant smell; and if they may believe their numerous customers, who have had various makers' so-called Glycerine Soap, they can say theirs cannot be equalled. It is a Soap that will pay the retailer advantageously, and guarantee satisfaction.

	Retail.	Wholesale.		Retail.	Wholesale.
Large Monster Tablets..	9d. ..	4s. 6d. per doz.	Medium, No. 2.....	4d. ....	2s. 6d. per doz.
" "	No. 1..	6d. .. 3s. 6d. "	" No. 3.....	3d. ....	1s. 9d. "
	Smallest.....	No. 4.....2d. Retail; 5s. per gross			Wholesale.

TERMS—Five per Cent. off for Cash; or Three Months' Quarterly Current Accounts, 2½ per Cent. Discount.

*Beware of Spurious Imitations; our Tablets are stamped "RICHARDSON & Co., LONDON."*

**ESTABLISHED 1800.**

## MESSRS. RICHARDSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS,  
30, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.

## LUNAR CAUSTIC.

Our Price for this is Reduced to 3s. per Dozen.

**MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.**

## SODA WATER MACHINES.

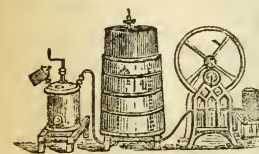
**S. BARNETT,**

(ABOVE 20 YEARS FOREMAN TO MESSRS. TYLOR,)

**23, FORSTON STREET, HOXTON,  
LONDON,**



From Thirty years' manual practice in the above branch, and having constructed most of the Machines now at work in various parts of the world, is enabled to offer more complete

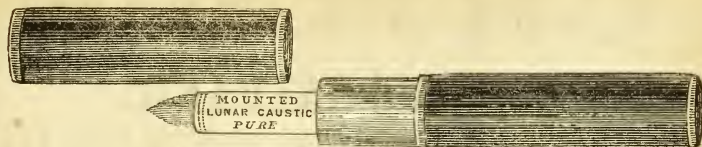


and durable machinery than any other maker; and by confining his manufactory to only two branches, namely, SODA WATER MACHINES and DIVING APPARATUS, and his whole attention being given to these branches, it must be obvious that every part is well studied, so that any derangement of parts can hardly occur. All the Machines made by S. BARNETT are constructed under his own superintendence, and proved to a pressure of 400 lbs. to the inch, though they do not require to work at more than 200 lbs., that being as much as the bottles will bear with safety. S. B. being well aware of all the requirements of persons using machinery where mechanical assistance cannot be obtained, has paid great attention to this point, as the great number of testimonials in his possession will prove. He has also lately introduced larger condensers and more powerful frames than those previously in use, while his prices have not been increased.

The Illustrated and Descriptive Priced Catalogue forwarded on application.

*A liberal Trade Allowance for Exportation.*

## MOUNTED LUNAR CAUSTIC.



**To Retail at 6d. each.**

Consisting of a piece of Pure Lunar Caustic nearly half an inch long, mounted in a quill, with label. The whole in a well made card box, covered with enamelled bronze paper.

All Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, and Sundries Dealers.

## HUNTER'S INFALLIBLE VERMIN DESTROYER

Cannot be excelled for Killing RATS, MICE, BEETLES, &c. Thousands of Testimonials might be given as to its efficacy

*From Mr. James Froud, Chemist, Dorchester.*

"Your Poison succeeds to admiration. It is as effective as an Infernal Machine."

*From Mr. G. W. Smith, Chemist, Glasgow.*

"I have not kept any other Vermin Killer than yours for the last four years. It is the best I ever sold."

Sold by most Chemists throughout the United Kingdom, in Packets at 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1/ each.

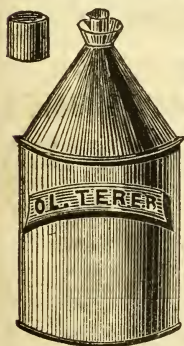
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## WHAT NO DRUGGIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT!!!

THE NEWLY-INVENTED

## OPAQUE JAPANNED BALSAM AND OIL BOTTLES.



The above-mentioned are neatly labelled with Gold, and lettered as follows, each to contain forty ounces or more :

COPAIBA.	BALS. SULPH.	PETROL. BBD.	OL. OLIVE.
OLIUM, OD.	OL. RICINI.	OL. LINI.	OL. RAPE.
	OL. AMYGD.	OL. TEREB.	

The Labels mentioned have been selected as being the most useful, but by ordering, any Letters can be put on. **Price per Set of Ten, 21/, or per Bottle, 2/2.**

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OR MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE PROPRIETOR,

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# ELECTRO-GALVANIC HAIR AND FLESH BRUSHES.



These Brushes are a simple application of Galvanic Electricity to the skin in a pleasing and refreshing manner, giving great relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, and Neuralgic pains in the Head, and preventing the Hair becoming grey.

These Brushes are made on a totally different plan to any other before the public, and under a different Patent to any yet obtained. The action is simple and effect certain, the battery being placed in the handle and connected by plates and wires to the pins, which are inserted in India rubber, giving them the same action as the ordinary Bristle Brush.

They are quite clean in use, requiring no particular attention, except merely damping the battery.

71. In Satin and Rosewood, polished .....	per dozen	96/
72. Ditto ditto Pill Volta Battery.....	„	126/
75. Flesh Brush, Pill Volta Battery .....	„	96/

These Flesh Brushes can be had to fix to the Magneto-Electric Machine, so as to be used on any part of the body, giving any amount of power.

## THE PATENT METALLIC HAIR, CLOTHES, AND HORSE BRUSHES.

The superiority of these Brushes are their thorough cleaning powers; they do not become soft in using, being made with metallic pins inserted in a bed of India rubber. They are beautifully pliable, and can be used in every way as the ordinary Hair Brushes, always retaining their stiffness.

45. Skittle pattern .....	1	2
46. Oval ditto, super .....	30/	... 36/
47. Coburg ditto .....	36/	... ..
49. Truefit, or Oval.....	30/	... ..
99. Metallic Flesh Brush, in box .....	36/	... 42/
	34/	... ..

The **CLOTH** removes dust and splashes with half the usual trouble, without injuring the nap of the finest cloth.

73. Roach Mahogany .....	1	2
48. Handled ditto .....	30/	... 36/
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The **HORSE BRUSH** needs only to be used to show its superior cleansing properties, doing away with both dandy and curry-comb.

74. Full sized French polished mahogany .....	48/
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MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.



**ESTABLISHED 1824.**

# NEEDHAM'S

CELEBRATED

# POLISHING PASTE.

**JOSEPH PICKERING,**  
**MOWBRAY STREET, SHEFFIELD.**  
**(Successor to the late J. NEEDHAM),**

Sole manufacturer of the above justly celebrated Polishing Paste, which is warranted to clean and give a fine polish to all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin, German Silver, and Britannia Metal Articles, Harness Ornaments, Carriage Glasses, Windows, &c., &c,

Retailed in Pots at 6d. and 1s., and in Tin Boxes at 2d. each.

N.B.—As there are many imitations of NEEDHAM'S POLISHING PASTE, see that the Signature is on the Label on the top of the Pot, without which none is genuine.

*Joseph Pickering*

## PICKERING'S

## CELEBRATED FURNITURE POLISH,

For cleaning all kinds of Cabinet and French Polished Furniture, Papier Mâché, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Japanned and Varnished Goods, &c., &c.

Retailed in Bottles at 4d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 9d. each.

## PICKERING'S

## CELEBRATED PLATE POWDER,

(Warranted not to contain Mercury, or any other injurious ingredients). For cleaning and polishing all kinds of Gold and Silver Plate, Electro-Plated Articles, Jewellery, &c., &c.

In Turned Wood Boxes at 8d. and 1s. each.

**Sold Wholesale by the principal Sheffield and Birmingham Merchants,  
 and the following Warehousemen in London:—**

- MESSRS. MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, E.C.  
 " W. J. DAVIES & SONS, New Weston Street, S.E.  
 " CROWDEN & GARROD, Falcon Square, E.C.  
 " ACTON & BORMAN, Shoe Lane, E.C.  
 " G. B. KENT & Co., Great Marlborough Street, W.  
 " JOHN OAKEY & SON, 172, Blackfriars Road, S.  
 " JOHN J. JACKSON, & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury, E.C., and  
 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



C O N D Y'S

PATENT CONCENTRATED

PURE MALT VINEGAR.

*Guaranteed to be free from Sulphuric and every other Mineral Acid.*

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

The bulk of Vinegar in its ordinary state is simply water, the concentrated Vinegar contained in it forming but a small proportion.

On this quantity of Water, the expenses of Casks, Carriage, and Storage form a large percentage to the buyer of Vinegar in the United Kingdom; and to those who ship Vinegar abroad or to Colonies, the expenses before-named, if saved, would form an enormous profit.

The article now offered, which is a pure Vinegar, containing no Sulphuric or Mineral Acid, or any other impurity, affords an opportunity of acquiring this profit to those desirous of so doing, and though free from those Acids, will for any length of time and in any climate retain its purity of flavour and freedom from liability to become mothery, to be infested with worms or flies, or to undergo putrefactive fermentation—to all which disagreeable changes ordinary Vinegar is subject.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To one pint or one gallon, add five pints or five gallons of Water, and you will produce six pints or six gallons of the strongest Vinegar usually sold, and called No. 22.

In Wine Quarts, 3/6; Pints, 2/; Half Pints, 1/.

A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO THE TRADE.

#### CONDY'S SUPERIOR MALT VINEGARS.

	Pipes.			Hhd.			$\frac{1}{2}$ -Hhd.				
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
No. 16 Malt Vinegar.....	5	0	0	..	2	10	0	..	1	5	0
18     "     .....	7	10	0	..	3	15	0	..	1	17	6
20     "     .....	8	15	0	..	4	7	6	..	2	3	9
22     "     .....	10	0	0	..	5	0	0	..	2	10	0
24     "     .....	11	5	0	..	5	12	6	..	2	16	3
Distilled Vinegar.....	11	5	0	..	5	12	6	..	2	16	3
White Wine Vinegar.....	12	10	0	..	6	5	0	..	3	2	6

Six Gallons or upwards of No. 24 Vinegar, or of Distilled Vinegar, sent to all parts of the Kingdom, carriage paid, at 16/, as sample, to be supplied to consumers at 21/.

Copies of Reports by Dr. LETHEBY, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical College of the London Hospital, and Chemical Referee to the Corporation of London; by Dr. HASSALL, M.D., Chief Analyst of the Lancet Analytical Commission; and by Dr. URE, M.D., F.R.S., forwarded by post on application.

#### WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London, E.C.



THE LARGEST PERFUMERY FACTORS IN THE WORLD.

GOLD MEDAL.



LONDON,  
1854.

A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.



GOLD MEDAL.



PARIS,  
1855.

PATRONIZED BY ALL THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

## ED. PINAUD & MEYER, 298, RUE SAINT MARTIN, PARIS.

WHOLESALE DEPOT AND FOR EXPORT,  
27, CANNON ST. WEST, LONDON, E.C.

### PRICE LIST.

#### ED. PINAUD'S Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

The yearly statement of the Customs of Paris show that ED. PINAUD & MEYER alone export nearly as much Perfumes as all the other Manufacturers, which is the best proof of the superiority of their articles.

#### EXTRACTS.

Aubépine	Héliotrope	Mousseline	Rose
Ambroisie	Hyacinth	Muguet	Roses de Turquie
Ambregris	Jasmin	Musc Ambré	Rose, Thé
Bergamotte	Jonquil	Musc Tonquin	Rose Geranium
Caprifolium	Lilas	Ocillet	Tubereuse
Carnation	Magnolia	Patchouly	Vanille
Cassia	Maréchale	Pois de Senteur	Verbena
Clématite	Miel d'Angleterre	Portugal	Violette de Parme
Eglantine	Mignonette	Réséda	Violette [Violet]
Geranium	Millefleurs	Rondeletia	Violette de Blois (Wood)

#### BOUQUETS.

Caroline	Ess Bouquet	Horse Guards	Opera
Chantilly	Fleurs des Alpes	Impératrice	Pré Catalan
Delice des Boudoirs	Fleurs d'Italie	Jockey Club	Prince Imperial
De Brighton	Fleurs de Mai	Kiss-me-Quick	Piccolomini
Duc de Malakoff	Fleurs des Indes	Louise and Marie	Queen Victoria
Elysée	Fleurs de Chine	Magenta	Solferino
Empereur	Frangipane	Nobility	West End

Per Doz.		Per Doz.	
Half-ounce Bottles ...	10/	Quarter-litre .....	104/
One-ounce ditto .....	18/	Half-litre .....	150/
Two-ounce ditto .....	30/	One litre .....	240/
Four-ounce ditto ....	54/		

Sold in bulk, in bottles of  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., and 1 lb., or in  
 Tins from 1 gallon upwards,  
 at 14/ per lb. all round.

# ED. PINAUD'S FAVOURITE TOILET SOAPS.

Ed. P. & M. can boast of being the Proprietors of the Largest Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory in the World. It is considered one of the curiosities of Paris, and visited as such by strangers from all countries. Tickets must be previously obtained at 298, Rue Saint Martin, Paris.

## Ed. PINAUD'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Extra forte ..... 22/	In wicker bottles,
Des Princes ..... 40/	30/, 54/, and 96/

## Ed. PINAUD'S LAVENDER WATER.

Ambré, Blanche, Royale, Extra forte, &c.
18/      24/      36/      48/ & 54/ per doz.

## Ed. PINAUD'S TOILET VINEGAR.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Aromatic Vinegar 18/	Oriental Vinegar 18/

## Ed. Pinaud's Renowned Hair Washes.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Eau Athénienne.. 18/	Eau Végétale des
	Roses..... 26/

## BRILLANTINE.

A new Composition to give a lustre to the Beard or Hair without greasing, 15/, 18/, and 30/ per dozen.

## POMADE HONGROISE.

White, Blond, Chatin, Brown, or Black, at 12/ per dozen.

## Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Hair.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Philocomes... 3/6 6/ 12/	Pomade Violette
Pomade Chinoise, 18/ 24/	de Parme ..... 18/
Bears' Grease..... 18/	Crème Nutritive.. 18/
	Pomade Duchesse 30/
Pomades in bulk at 10/ per lb. all round.	

## Ed. Pinaud's Highly Perfumed Hair Oils.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Round bottles..... 3/	Round bottles ..... 9/
Ditto ..... 6/	Ditto ..... 12/
Fancy ditto..... 6/	Ditto ..... 24/
Perfumed Oils, in bulk, at 10/ per lb. all round.	

## Ed. Pinaud's Hard Pomades or Cosmetiques.

*Pink, White, Blond, Chatin, Brown, or Black.*

Per doz.	Per doz.
Oval size..... 3/ 6/ 12/	Cire à Moustache.. 3/
Round ditto, 9/ 12/ 24/	Compt. Algerienne 18/

## BANDOLINE.

Pink or White, at 3/ and 6/ per dozen.

## UNCOVERED FANCY SOAPS.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Half Monsters..... 3/	Monster..... 6/
Family Soap, pink or white ..... 3/	Amande, bisc- amère ..... 4/
Guimauve Mousseux ..... 3/	Fleurs d'Amandier 4/6
Guimauve, véritable ..... 4/	Washballs ..... 6/
	Transparent Balls 18/
	Sand Soap, oval... 3/

## COVERED FANCY SOAPS.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Amande ..... 6/	Aux Lichen ..... 12/
Rose Végétale... 6/	Des Demoiselles... 12/
Millefleurs ..... 6/	Impératrice..... 15/
Amande ..... 9/	Violette de Parme 15/
Rose Royale ..... 6/	Suc de Laitus..... 15/
Medicale ..... 9/	Rose de Turquie... 18/
Assorted Perfumes 12/	Bouton de Rose ... 24/

## SHAVING CREAM.

IN PORCELAIN POTS. Per doz.	IN BULK. Per lb.
Crème d'Amande 12/	Crème d'Amande.. 3/
Crème Suc de Laitus..... 15/	Crème Ambrosiale 3/6
Crème Ambrosiale 18/	Naples Soap ..... 4/

## Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Skin.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Cold Cream ..... 12/	Rice Powder, in boxes ..... 18/
Strawberry ditto 24/	Strawberry ditto, 18/
Milk of Roses ... 15/	Ditto ..... 36/
Blanc de Lys .... 15/	Poudre Violette de Parma, in boxes 24/
Amandine ..... 18/	Vinaigre de Rouge 3/
Violet Powder, packets 6/	Ditto ..... 6/
Rice Powder.. „ 9/	Ditto ..... 9/
Strawberry ditto, 12/	Ditto ..... 12/
Poudre Violette de Parme... in boxes 18/	Depilatory Paste... 21/
Fards, Rouge or Blanc, 6/ 12/ 24/ 48/ 72/ & doz.	

## Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Teeth.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Powder, in boxes. 6/	Elixir Dentifrice Hygienic..... 21/
Ditto ..... 9/	Eau de Botot ..... 21/
Ditto, Balsamique 9/	Opiat ..... 6/ 9/ & 12/
Charcoal ..... 6/ & 9/	Elixir Odontalg. 18/
In porcelain box.. 12/	

## MISCELLANIES.

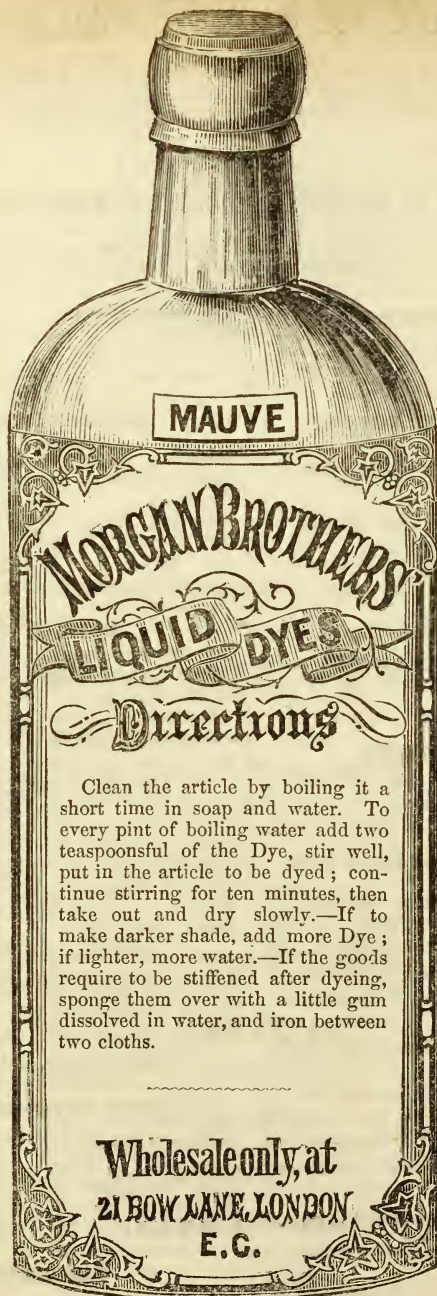
Per doz.	Per doz.
Paper Sachets, 3/, 6/, 9/, 12/, and 24/	Pastilles..... 6/ and 12/
Glove Sachets..... 30/	Lip-salves .. 6/ and 12/
Satin ditto, 30/ and 60/	Fumigating Paper. 12/
Sachet baskets ..... 12/	Vetivert..... 3/
	Perfumed Almanack 4/



**R. B. EDE & CO.'S**

**CRIMSON MARKING INK.**

Does not wash out, and is packed in Boxes complete with Pen and Holder. Sold at 6d. and 1s. each.



**R. B. EDE & CO.'S**

**BENZINE,**

A Rectified and Perfumed Benzole, is the best article for cleaning Gloves, removing spots of Grease, &c.  
 In Patent Stoppered Bottle, at 6d. and 1s. each.

ALSO,

**PINK, YELLOW, BLUE, AND GREEN.**

## SPONGE BAGS, &c.

	Size. No.	7×6 8×7		9×7½	10×8½	11×9	12×10	Per doz. sets off of each.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10. Black enamelled Cambric .....		4 0	7 0	9 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	65 0
11. Oiled Silk, white .....		6 0	9 0	10 6	14 0	16 0	18 0	73 6
12. Do. white, black, or assorted, bound with ribbon .....		7 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	83 0
13. Oiled Silk, covered with holland .....		8 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	21 0	89 0
14. Ditto ditto alpaca .....		9 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	95 0
15. Ditto ditto rich silk in various colours		12 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	141 0
16. Ditto, white, black, or assorted, bound with ribbon, <i>globe shape</i> .....		12 0	15 0	18 0	..	..	..	45 0
17. Conical Bathing Caps, black cambric ..		18 0						
18. Bathing Caps, Oiled Silk, black, white, or assorted .....		10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	..	..	52 0
29. Ditto, with elastic backs and fronts ....		12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	..	..	60 0
19. Soap Bags.....		3 0	4 0	5 0	..	..	..	12 0
20. Tooth Brush Bags, black oiled silk ....		3 6						
21. Ditto, covered rich silk....		7 0						
22. Finger Stalls, black oiled silk .....		3 0						
23. Tobacco Pouches, blk. enamelled cambric		4 0						
24. Ditto covered alpaca.....		6 0						
25. Ditto „ silk .....		8 0						
26. Sponge Bags, cambric lined with enamelled gutta percha, and silk bound ....		7 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	83 0
28. Ditto, Alpaca ditto, ditto .....		9 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	95 0
27. Bathing Caps, cambric lined with enamelled gutta percha, and silk bound ....		10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	..	..	52 0
30. Ditto, ditto, with elastic fronts and backs		12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	..	..	60 0
31. Sponge Bags, cambric, lined with enamelled gutta percha, silk bound, <i>globe shape</i> .....		10 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	..	..	55 0
32. Sponge Bags, Alpaca ditto, ditto .....		12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	..	..	66 0
33. Bathing Cap, alpaca ditto, ditto, with elastic fronts and backs .....		14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	..	..	68 0
34. Bathing Caps, cambric, lined with enamelled gutta percha, silk bound, elastic fronts and backs. (This pattern by some is called "The Quaker;" it is the most saleable of all our patterns.....		12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	..	..	66 0

Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 30, are lined with a new preparation of gutta percha, which is free from smell. Particular attention is directed to the quality of these Goods.

## SPONGE,

Bleached and free from sand. It is prepared in three qualities, and packed in 4-oz. boxes.

- A. Finest quality, in ¼-lb. boxes of 16, 96, or 112 to lb. .... 108/ lb.
- B. Medium quality, in ¼-lb. boxes of 24, 32, 76, or 96 to lb.....80/—90/ lb.
- C. Ordinary quality, in ¼-lb. boxes of 8, 12, 16, or 32 to lb.....63/—72/ lb.

We have a fresh lot of this just to hand, which we offer at above reduced prices.

## FLESH GLOVES.

- o. 1. Turco Sponge ..... 4/ per doz. pairs.
- 2. Calefacio, in 1 or 2 surface..... 8/ per doz. pairs.
- 4. Do. do. Belts.....12/ per doz. pieces.

**Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London.**

**Complete Lists on Application.**



# A. & F. PEARS,

## INVENTORS OF THE GENUINE

# TRANSPARENT SOAP,

## PERFUMERS AND SOAP REFINERS.

### FOR WASHING.

Square Cakes, 3 Sizes.  
Oval Tablets, ditto  
And Balls.

### FOR SHAVING.

Round Cakes, 3 Sizes.  
And Shaving Sticks, ditto.

### ALSO FOR WASHING.

### SQUARE CAKES AND OVAL TABLETS,

PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Manufactory,  
91, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,  
THREE DOORS WEST OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON.

PEARS'S SHAVING STICK produces, with hot or cold water, an instantaneous, unctuous and consistent lather, softens the beard and renders the process of shaving more rapid, easy, and cleanly than the old mode of using the brush and dish. Prices of Shaving Sticks in cases 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, and upwards.

PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP surpasses all others for Toilet purposes, imparting a most agreeable odour and softness to the skin.

This Soap will be found especially adapted for gentlemen travelling, as it will produce a good lather in the hardest water, and is more durable than any other.

Prices, in tablets, 1s. each and upwards; made also in cakes suitable for the shaving dish from 1s. each.

To avoid counterfeits, observe that the Genuine Transparent Soap can be procured at the Inventor's Manufactory, as above.

### SOLD BY

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street.  
R. LOW & SON, 330, Strand.  
W. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard.  
R. HENDRIE, 12, Tichborn Street, Haymarket.  
J. SANGER, 153, Oxford Street.  
Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon Street.  
Messrs. PROUT & HARSANT, 229, Strand.  
Messrs. SUTTON & Co., Bow Church Yard.

*And most respectable Chemists and Perfumers in Town and Country.*

**W. D. GLENN,**  
**26, SOUTH FOURTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, U.S.,**  
*Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Druggists Sundries,*  
**PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, COMBS,**  
**PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.**

All Articles advertised in the "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" either kept in stock, or imported to order on best terms.

**R. B. EDE & CO.'S**  
**NEW STYLE POMADES,**  
**GLASS, WITH FEET AND COVERS TO SUIT.**

No. 467.	4 oz. Fluted, Urn Pattern .....	16/
468.	4 oz. Mirror, Oval Pattern .....	16/

**HAIR CLEANER AND RESTORER.**

460.	This new preparation is made in form of a Powder, packed in paper envelopes, in boxes of 1 dozen .....	3/9 per dozen.
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**GRADUATED MEASURES (per doz.)**

**Strong and Accurate.—All with Punted Bottoms, except No. 3.**

**No. 1. CONICAL.**

60 drops.	120 drops.	1	2	3	4	6	8 oz.
4/6	5/	6/	6/6	8/	10/	12/	14/

**No. 2. CYLINDRICAL.**

60 drops.	120 drops.	10	16	20	32	40 oz.
6/	6/6	16/	20/	22/	30/	36/

No. 3.	Tulip Wine, German Glass, to Tea Table .....	4/
16.	Ditto, English ditto ditto, lipped .....	7/
5.	Conical to drop in stem .....	12/
6.	Tumblers to Tea and Table .....	5/6
7.	Ditto, in Leather .....	11/
9.	Ditto, with Minim .....	15/
10.	Chest Minims .....	4/
11.	Ditto, in Leather Cases .....	6/
12.	Cod Liver or Castor Oil Glasses .....	12/

**MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.**



# PAGE & TIBBS,

## PHOSPHORUS, CHLORATE POTASH, AND GENERAL CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

### 47, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.

*Monthly Price List of Chemicals, subject to the variation of the Market.*

#### TERMS—CASH ON RECEIPT OF INVOICE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Acid, Acetic 1 to 7.	0	5	Cal. Chlor. Sol. . . cwt.	13	0	Morph. Mur. . . . .	13	6
"    "    Glac. 3/6	5	0	Chloroform. . . . .	6	6	Naphtha . . . . . gall.	3	6
"    Benzoic. . . . .	1	3	"    Methylated	5	6	Orpiment . . . . .	80	0
"    Boracic . . . . .	3	0	Cadmii Bromid. . . oz.	1	8	Phosphorus. . . . .	3	4
"    Citric . . . . .	2	6	"    Iodid. " . . .	1	8	"    Amorph. . . . .	5	4
"    Gallic . . . . .	11	0	Cupri. Sulph. cwt. 32/44	0	0	Plumbi. Acet. . . . .	54	0
"    Hydrochlor. . .	0	1½	"    Nitrates. . . . .	2	0	"    Carb. . . . .	0	4
"    "    Cby. . . . .	0	1¼	"    Oxyd. Nigr. . .	2	8	"    Iodid. . . oz.	1	0
"    "    Pur. . . . .	0	5	Creosote, Angl. . . .	7	6	"    Nitrates. . . .	0	9
"    Hydrocy. P.L.	2	0	Creta, Præcip. . . . .	0	5	Potass. Acet. . . . .	2	0
"    Scheele's . . .	2	4	Ether, Sulph. Rect. .	4	6	"    Bicarb. . . . .	0	10
"    Nitric . . . . .	0	7	"    "    Methylid.	2	0	"    Bichrom. . . . .	1	2
"    "    Pur., P.L.	0	9	"    "    Chloric . .	3	8	"    Bitart. . . . .	1	7
"    Nitros . . . . .	0	6	Ferri. Ammon. Cit. .	3	9	"    Chlorat. . . . .	1	3
"    Oxalic . . . . .	1	0	"    "    Cblor. . .	2	0	"    Nitrates. Pulv.	50	0
per cwt. . . .	0	11	"    "    Tart. . .	3	9	"    "    pure . . . .	0	8
"    Phosphor. P.L.	1	8	"    "    Carb. Sacch.	2	0	"    "    Prussiat. . . .	1	8
"    Pyrogallie. oz.	3	6	"    "    Præcip. .	0	8	"    "    Subcarb. . . . .	52	0
"    Sulphuric . . .	0	1½	"    "    Iodid. . . . oz.	1	2	"    "    Sulphat. . . . .	0	6
"    "    Cby. . . .	0	1¼	"    "    "    Syrup. . .	1	8	"    "    Superoxalat. .	1	4
"    "    Pur. . . .	0	7	"    "    Pot. Tart. . .	3	9	"    "    Tartrat. . . . .	1	9
"    "    Tannic . . .	9	6	"    "    et Quin. Cit.	2	3	Potassii Bromid. . .	1	0
"    "    Tartaric . .	2	3	"    "    Sulph. Pur. .	0	4	"    "    Cyanid. . . . .	2	10
"    "    Pulv. . . .	2	4	Glycerine, Com . . .	1	0	"    "    Iodid. . . . oz.	0	9
Alcohol, Absolute. .	4	0	"    "    (Price's) . .	4	0	"    "    Sulphid . . . .	1	4
Ammon. Carbon . .	0	8	Hydrarg. Am. Chlor.	3	2	Quinæ Disulph. How-		
"    Muriat . . . .	0	5	"    "    Bichlor. . .	2	4	ard's, in 1 oz. bot. oz.	7	6
"    Nitrates . . .	1	9	"    "    Biniodid. . oz.	1	0	"    "    4 oz. bot. " . .	7	3
"    Oxalat . . . .	4	0	"    "    Bisulph. . .	3	9	"    "    25 oz. tins . .	7	0
"    Sulphid. . . .	1	4	"    "    Chlorid . .	3	0	Soda. Bicarb. Pulv. .	22	0
"    Iodid. . . . oz.	1	6	"    "    cum Creta .	2	3	"    "    Opt. . . . .	28	0
Antim. Crocus. . . cwt.	58	0	"    "    Iodid. . . . oz.	1	3	"    "    Hyposulph. . .	0	6
"    Muriat. . . . .	0	4	"    "    Nit. Oxyd. . .	3	0	"    "    Phosph. . . . .	0	6
"    Oxysulph. . .	2	1	"    "    Subsulph. .	4	8	"    "    Pot. Tart. Pulv.	1	2
"    Potas. Tart. .	2	4	"    "    Sulph. Nigr. .	2	4	Sp. Æther Nit. Opt.	2	4
"    Pulv. Comp. .	1	4	Iodine, Resubl. . . .	0	11	"    "    Methyl. . . .	0	8
"    Sulph. Nig. . .	50	0	Liq. Ammon. 880° .	0	7	"    "    Ammon. Co. Opt.	2	4
Aqua Fortis Dup. .	0	5	"    "    P.L. . . .	0	4	"    "    Methylid. . .	0	8
Argent Nit. Xtls. oz.	3	8	"    "    Acet. Conc. .	1	4	"    "    Fœtid . . . . .	2	8
"    Fuzed. . . . .	3	10	"    "    Arsenical . . . .	0	8	Strontian Carb. Pur.	2	6
"    Oxyd . . . . .	7	0	"    "    Opii. Sedat. . .	8	0	"    "    Mur. . . . .	0	10
Arsenic Pulv. . . . .	20	0	"    "    Secale Corn. .	10	0	"    "    Nitrates. . . .	0	8
"    "    per brl. . .	17	0	"    "    Taraxaci. . . . .	3	0	Sulphur Subl. . . cwt.	20	0
Barii Chlorid . . . .	0	10	"    "    Plumbi . . . . .	0	3	"    "    Lac . . . . .	0	4
Barytes Carb. . . . .	0	8	"    "    Potassa, P.L. . .	0	3	"    "    Hypochlor. oz.	1	0
"    Nitrates. . . .	0	8	"    "    Vol. C. C. Opt.	0	3	"    "    Iodide . . . . .	1	2
Bismuth Trisnit. . .	6	0	"    "    Lin. Camph. Co. .	2	8	Stanni. Mur. Sol. . .	0	8
Borax . . . . . cwt.	84	0	Lycopodium . . . . .	3	6	"    "    Xtls. . . . .	1	8
"    Pulv. . . . .	0	10	Magnes. Calc. Opt.	1/6	2/6	"    "    Oxyd. . . . .	1	0
Carbon, Bisulph. . .	1	2	Magnes. Carb. Pulv.	56	0	Zinci, Oxyd. . . . .	1	6
Collodion . . . . .	4	6	Manganes. Oxid. 12/	14	0	"    "    Sulph. Pur. . .	0	4
Calc. Chlorinat. cwt.	18	0	Morph. Acet. . . . . oz.	13	6	"    "    Valerianat . .	2	3

CHEMICALS NOT ENUMERATED IN THIS LIST SUPPLIED ON THE SAME TERMS.

Orders by Post promptly executed.

## PURE AND HIGHLY PERFUMED FANCY SOAPS.

RICHARDSON & Co., Sole Manufacturers of the only Genuine Glycerine and Almond Oatmeal and Honey, Borax and Honey Soaps, beg to offer their new "**MEDALLION SOAP**," a perfect novelty, in boxes of six dozen tablets, large in size, elegant in shape, and strongly perfumed, 15/ the box, sell at 4d. per tablet. In all the towns already visited, their travellers have sold them freely; a trial requested. There are nine different Soaps in each 6 dozen box, being of assorted colours, &c., they are very saleable; also the 1 lb. assorted Bar Soaps of same kind and quality as above, in 28 lb. boxes, at 84/ per cwt.; for Spring and Summer trade a safe article. **BROWN WINDSORS, HONEY, ROSE, ALMOND**, and every variety of Fancy Soaps, warranted free from Cocoa Nut Oil. Will not crust or sweat, highly perfumed, and their increasing demand their best recommendation.

**RICHARDSON'S NEW MILK AND HONEY SOAP**, Registered, and Label copyright. A Genuine article—no simple name, but a reality. Twenty quarts of New Milk and 8 lbs. Narbonne Honey to every 1 cwt. Alkali is Borax. Perfume is exquisite. Being an expensive Soap, the price is 10/6 the dozen boxes; tablets (three in a box), medallion shape, or 1/6 per lb. If you wish to recommend a good Soap, try it yourselves. A tablet sent free. Read a few extracts of Testimonials, unsolicited, received during April:—

J. B. S., Macclesfield, April 19, 1860: "Your Glycerine and Almond I like very much."  
W. P. E. & Co., Huddersfield, April 14, 1860: "We much approve your Milk and Honey Soap."  
W. F., Manchester, April 12, 1860: "I have great pleasure in informing you that your Glycerine and Almond and other Soaps are much appreciated by our Northern aristocracy, and our Cotton ladies."  
F. M., Sheffield, April 17, 1860: "I shall push your articles, as you supply first-rate goods, and are continually making improvements; and shall continue to be your customer."

Space will not admit more, but the above are quoted as a few we daily receive from all parts of the United Kingdom. The universally-appreciated 'Glycerine and Almond' Soap, made only and invented solely by us, will vie with any article of its kind. Those Chemists not having an account with us may obtain our goods through any Wholesale Drug House. Send for a Price List of French Extracts, Pomades, Essential Oils, &c., to

**RICHARDSON'S Laboratory of Flowers, and Fancy Soap Works,**  
30, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.





# THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' FEVER POWDER,

INTRODUCED A.D. 1746.—(IMITATIONS AROSE A.D. 1838.)

Prepared by the Proprietors, **F. NEWBERY & SONS,**

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.



It is of the utmost importance that the supply of Medicines to the Profession and the Public should in all cases be genuine. If, therefore, an imitation is used, of which the maximum dose is 6 GRAINS INSTEAD OF 16, it is evident a prescription so dispensed, cannot possess that accuracy which it is the BOAST OF THE TRADE to study and practise.

As Proprietors of THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' FEVER POWDER, we had reason some time since to believe that *its price* for dispensing, (9s. per ounce bottle,) in many cases prevented Chemists, &c., from keeping it, substituting in its stead an imitative and spurious article, which can be purchased at a much lower figure.

To remedy this acknowledged evil, and place it in the power of all to obtain the *genuine Medicine* at a reduced outlay, we have introduced a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce bottle, at 3s. 4d. for dispensing.

We prepare the POWDER FROM THE ONLY FORMULA OF THE PROCESS EXTANT, which was left in DR. JAMES' own handwriting with our great grandfather, who, *as partner and co-patentee* with the Doctor, conducted the business of this particular interest.

(Signed)

**F. NEWBERY & SONS.**

FOR DISPENSING, 9s. per OUNCE; 3s. 4d. per QUARTER OUNCE, usual Discount.

"NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER" should always be used."—Dr. Graham's "MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE," 5th edition, page 33.

## FUMIGATING PASTILLES,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,

MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY

HOOPER, Chemist, London Bridge.

## GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

## NEW MEDICAL GLASS BOTTLES AND PHIALS,

AT THE ISLINGTON GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,

ISLINGTON PLACE, PARK ROAD.

LONDON WAREHOUSES:—19, Bread Street Hill, Upper Thames Street, City, E.C., and  
2, Upper Copenhagen Street, Barnsbury Road, Islington, N.

## E. & H. HARRIS & CO.,

BEG TO SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

New Glass Bottles (clear Blue Tint.)

3 & 4	6 & 8	10 & 12	16 ounces.
7/6	8/	13/	15/ per gross.

Flint Glass, of a very superior quality, with lip.

3 & 4	6 & 8	10 & 12	16 ounces.
9/6	10/6	15/	18/ per gross.

All the above any shape, plain or graduated.

White Moulded Phials (of a very superior quality.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ & under	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4 ounces.
4/6	5/6	6/	7/	8/6	10/6 per gross.

All descriptions of Goods equally low. Immediate attention to Country Orders,—Packages Free. No remittance required until the Goods are received. Delivered Free within seven miles. Post-office Orders made payable to E. AND H. HARRIS AND CO., at the Chief Office, London. Bankers—Union Bank of London.

# PROCKTER'S CARPET RENOVATOR,

FOR CLEANING AND RESTORING

**CARPETS, DRUGGETS, & WOOL WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**

Rendering them equal to New, without any injurious effect or unpleasant smell.

FOUR CAKES OF THE SOAP SUFFICIENT FOR A CARPET 20 FEET SQUARE.

Sold in Cakes, 6d. each, or 5s. 6d. per doz.

## PROCKTER'S HERBAL SEASONING,

For flavouring Soups, Stuffing, Potted Meats, Meat Pies, Sausages, Haricots, Stews, Hashes, Game, and Wild Fowl, to be used in the same proportion as black pepper.

*Sold in Bottles at 1/1, 1/9, and 2/6, and Tins, 3/ each.*

## GENUINE CURRIE POWDER,

(Prepared from the Recipe of a Gentleman long resident in India,)

*In Lacquered Tin Canisters, at 2/1, 4/1, and 7/6 each.*

## LUCKNOW CHUTNEE,

(Prepared from the Recipe of a Gentleman who for many years held a high appointment at the Court of Lucknow.) *In Pots, 1/6 and 2/6 each.*

**Sole Proprietor—R. E. PROCKTER, Chemist, 397, High Street, Cheltenham.**

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. DREW, HEYWARD, & BARRON, Bush Lane; W. EDWARDS, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. S. RUMSEY, Clapham Rise; MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane; and J. K. HARDY, St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

## IMPROVED WHITE CIRCULAR FILTERING PAPER.

No. 1, suitable for Perfumery, and for fatty articles, 1/6 per lb.; No. 2, suitable for Druggists, 1/6 per lb.; No. 3, closer weave, 2/ per lb.; No. 4, ditto, equal to Swedish, 2/ per lb. 1 and 2 are made from woollen rags; 2 and 4 are the saleable qualities; 1 and 3 are not kept in stock.

6 inches diameter, for 2 oz. funnel, about 450 sheets to lb. packet.

7	"	4 oz.	"	275	"
9	"	8 oz.	"	150	"
13	"	pint	"	100	"
16	"	quart	"	60	"

Nos. 3 and 4, being stouter than 1 and 2, run less in No to the packet.

**J. N. POTTOW, 3, HENRIETTA STREET, LONDON.**

Wholesale Agents for London: MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane. Australia: BENSON BROTHERS, Great Russell Street.

## CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.

In consequence of most unprincipled imitations and dangerous compounds being sold as

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

And represented as "the same thing," the Profession are respectfully informed that no Chlorodyne can possibly be Genuine, unless bearing his name on the Stamp, in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the outside wrapper; and they are politely requested to see that each bottle is so distinguished at the time of purchase, to prevent disappointment, and, perhaps, disaster from using spurious compounds. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the only Genuine, he having alone discovered and named this new agent, and confided its manufacture absolutely, solely, and entirely, to

**J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutist,**

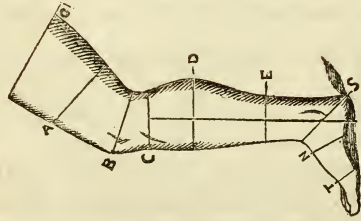
No. 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.



# ELASTIC SURGICAL GOODS.

## ADVANCED PRICES.

No.		PER PAIR.	
		FINE COTTON.	FINE SILK.
10	Stockings.....	4/9	7/
11	Anklets .....	3/	5/3
12	Leggings .....	3/9	5/6
13	Knee Caps .....	3/9	5/6
14	” Leggings .....	7/3	10/9
15	” Stockings .....	8/3	12/6
16	Thigh Pieces .....	4/	5/9
17	” Stockings .....	12/3	18/3
An advance of 6d. per pair if made to order.			
18	Abdominal Belts— <i>each</i> .....	5/6	7/6
19	Ditto to lace, ” .....	8/	11/



### DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.

FOR A KNEE CAP.—Take the circumference at A, B, C; length from A to C.

STOCKING.—Length from C to S; circumference at C, D, E, S, N, T; length, T to S.

ANKLET.—Length, E to S; circumference, N, T; length, T to S.

THIGH PIECE.—Circumference at O; length, A to O.

We also supply any of the above, in common or coarse quality, if ordered in quantity, but do not hold Stock.

No. 20 Tubular Cotton Bandages, 2½-in. wide, in 24-yard rolls, 1½ per dozen yards.

### Terms for above, assorted to suit Purchaser.

Under £5 nett; above £5 and under £10, 5 per Cent.; above £10 and under £20, 7½ per Cent.; above £20 and under £50, 10 per Cent.; above £50, 12½ per Cent.

MORGAN BROTHERS, Nos. 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

## PATON & CHARLES' SKIN SOAP

Is very durable, never loses its shape or weight, well adapted for every house purpose and for exportation. It may be had pink, white, or variegated.

Unscented, in bars.  
Scented, ditto.  
Pure Curd Soap, ditto.  
Honey Soap, ditto.

Old Brown Windsor, in bars.  
Ditto, double scented.  
Ditto, triple scented.  
Every description of Fancy Soap.

MANUFACTORY:

THAMES TUNNEL SOAP, CANDLE, AND OIL WORKS,  
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.,  
Or through MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE.

"THE LANCET STATES"

"THIS IS SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OF THE KIND KNOWN."

BROWN & POLSON'S



PATENT  
CORN FLOUR.

STARCH POWDER,

For Violet Powder, the finest and purest that is made; 40s. per Mat of four 28 lb Bags.

The most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process Patented for the Three Kingdoms and France, and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for Puddings, Custards, Blanche-mange; all the uses of the finest Arrow-root; and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

Packed in 6 lb. parcels of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , or 1 lb. packets; cases, 12 lbs.; boxes, 36 lbs. mixed or all one size packets.

THE ORIGINAL (Gell's) DALBY'S CARMINATIVE,

17s. per Dozen, usual Discount—Showcards.

F. NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.

Freeman's Herefordshire Condition Powders,  
REGISTERED.

FOR preserving Horses in Good Health, removing all Diseases of the Skin, and giving it a Fine Smooth and Glossy Appearance. Also, an excellent remedy for Horses predisposed to Gripe or Wind Colic. Coughs and Colds, Swollen Legs, Grease, Cracked Heels, Hide-bound, much Sweating, &c. &c.

One tablespoonful given the last thing at night, in their feed or mash after a hard day's work, will be found to invigorate and restore the animal to its usual condition and freshness.

Prepared only by T. W. FREEMAN, Chemist, Ledbury,

And Sold in Patent Boxes, with full directions—1 lb. 1s. 3d.; 2 lbs., 2s. 6d.; and in 5 lb. Canisters, 5s. each, Packages included.

TESTIMONIAL.—"The efficacy of these powders has been well tested by time. They are admirably adapted for their purpose, for we have made extensive inquiries amongst horse and cattle dealers, all of whom have borne testimony to the good effect which they have produced."—*Sunday Times*, Jan. 29, 1860.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Messrs. BUTLER & CRISPE, 4, Cheapside; and MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, London. Messrs. SOUTHALLS, Chemists, Bull Street, Birmingham. J. J. JACKSON & Co., Cleaveland Square, Liverpool.

Testimonials and a supply of Counter Bills enclosed with Powders.

AGENTS WANTED.



# Schieffelin Brothers & Co.,

NEW YORK,

Importers and Jobbers of Drugs, Essential Oils, Sponges, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Druggists' Sundries.

Exporters of North and South American, and East India Drugs, Gums, and Essential Oils.

They keep on hand most of the articles advertized in the "Chemist and Druggist," and will import to order any thing that may be required.

---

**IMPORTANT TO ALL SHOPKEEPERS.**

---

**NO MORE BAD MONEY.**

---

## JOHNSON'S CHEMICAL DETECTOR.

This New Preparation is an infallible and instantaneous test for Gold and Silver Coins, Articles of Plate, Jewellery, &c., whereby it may be ascertained in a moment whether they are real or counterfeit, solid or plated.

The importance of shopkeepers having at hand such an article as the above is too evident to be disputed, as by its use they may save one hundred times its cost. The fact, too, of such an unerring means of detection being in the hands of the public generally, would operate as an immense check upon the dishonest practice of uttering base coin. This liquid test is extremely easy in its application, as the cork from the bottle has only to be applied to the article to be tested, when its character is revealed in an unmistakeable manner.

**BOTTLES ONE SHILLING EACH.**

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**USUAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.**

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**Wholesale of Morgan Brothers, 23, Bow Lane.**

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## AUSTRALIA.

**BENSON BROTHERS,**

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

124, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE,

Agents for R. B. Ede & Co., Manufacturing Perfumers, and Morgan Brothers, Druggists' Sundrymen, London.

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B. B. undertake to supply all Goods advertised in the  
"Chemist and Druggist."

## IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

Letter-press, Copper-plate, and Lithographic Printing executed in first-rate style, at low prices, by

**W. LANACRAFT & Co.,**

6, UPPER RATHBONE PLACE, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

OFFICES AT NEWTON ABBOT.

Ten Thousand Hand Bills for a Pound. Two Hundred Thousand Labels, with Name and Address, at Sixpence per Thousand, and every description of Medical Label printed in first-rate style, gummed, and cut, at low prices.

Court Plaister and Gold Beaters' Skin, in cases or wrappers, at 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/ each. For wholesale and export cheaper than any other house, and the quality second to none.

*Saleable Goods would be taken in payment.*

## J. W. NORCROSS & Co.,

Importers of Druggists' Sundries and Fancy Goods,

No. 91, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,

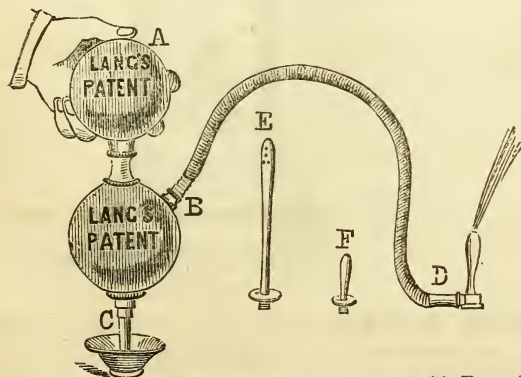
Take pleasure in informing the readers of this Journal in the United States, that they now keep in stock most of the articles advertized in it, also a full assortment of the manufactures of Morgan Brothers and R. B. Ede and Co. always in store.

### GOODS IMPORTED TO ORDER ON FAVOURABLE TERMS

*Recommandé du Docteur Reeamier des meillieur qualité Enema usé jusqu'a ce jour.*

## LANG & Co's NEWLY-INVENTED PATENT ENEMA.

*Injecting Water or Liquid at a great Improved Distance.*



This Instrument injects in a perfectly continuous stream, thereby avoiding the chance of injecting air. It also possesses the advantage of being worked by one hand on the top ball; and it requires so little pressure that the greatest invalid may use it with the utmost ease.

Retail of all Instrument Makers and Chemists.

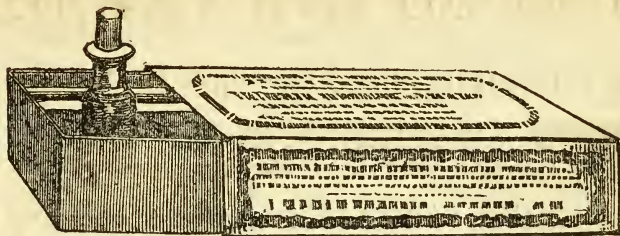
LANG & Co's Solid Balls, Balloons, Foot Balls, English and Foreign Musical Toys, Combs, Bonnet Supporters, Patent Tobacco Pouches, Dress Preservers, Injection Bottles, Ear Syringes, Pocket Clysters, Milk Drawers,

Cup pings, Truss Pads, Umbilical Pads, Fixed Air Pessaries, Pessaries with Reservoir of Air and Stop Cock, Monthly Waist Bands for Ladies, Warm Socks, Orthopaedic Collars, &c.

Wholesale of LANG & Co., 67, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON; or of MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, BOW LANE.



241. Is fitted in an ornamental turned wood case, with an effective Linen Stretcher attached to the lid, and containing prepared Nib, Holder, &c., packed in boxes as 242 .....  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. 8/

**R. B. Ede & Co.'s Celebrated Domestic Preparations.**

No. 242.

**CRIMSON MARKING INK.**

	Smallest Quantity.	Price per doz.
242. The 6d. size is fitted in a neat slide box, containing in addition to the Ink, a prepared double pointed Nib and Holder, and packed in good glass top boxes .....	1 doz.	4/
243. Gold. 244. Silver. 245. Bronze Ink, each or assorted .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	6/6

**COLOURLESS OR CRYSTAL VARNISH.**

275. Adapted for maps, paintings, fancy wood work, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. round bottle in case, with brush .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	7/6
--	-----------------	-----

**PLATE POWDER.**

Does not contain quicksilver, or any other ingredient injurious to Plate or Jewellery.

266. Small, 3/9.	267. Medium, 7/.	268. Large, 10/ per doz.
269. In Bulk, in 1 lb. patent packages, 2/ per lb.		

**URN POWDER.**

Answers the purpose thoroughly, and is the best got up article of the kind in the Trade.

270. 3/9.	271. 7/.	272. 10/.
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**BENZOLE.**

This Fluid removes all spots produced by greasy substances, such as oil, butter, suet, pitch, tallow, new paint, grease on furniture or clothes, caused by the friction of the hands or the head, on all kinds of silks, satins, ribbons, furs, velvets, or other fabrics, whether valuable or not; and it improves the lustre without injuring the most delicate colour. The smell, which is not disagreeable, is rather strong when used, but it disappears in a few minutes without leaving any traces. Benzole is also used for cleaning gloves, without changing the colour; to dilute colours mixed with oil; also to wash painters' brushes (for the last purpose nothing can excel it), and to remove all spots from paper. Benzole is the only liquid which is capable of removing all grease spots from drawings, plans, and precious papers. This liquid can be kept for years without losing its good qualities.

252. 2½ oz. oval corked bottle.....	1 doz.	3/9
253. 6 „ ditto .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	7/6

**BENZINE.**

401. A rectified and perfumed Benzole, elegantly got up in 2 oz. patent stoppered bottles .....	1 doz.	4/
48 Ditto ditto large size.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	8/

**ESSENTIAL SALTS OF LEMON.**

257. Small size in glass top boxes .....	1 doz.	3/9
258. Large ditto .....	1 „	7/6



**HOMŒOPATHY.****THOMPSON AND CAPPER,****WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,**

Supply the Trade with every Homœopathic Preparation, either in larger or smaller quantities, the purity of which is guaranteed.

Being manufacturers of the Homœopathic Medicine Chests, they are able to offer them on the most advantageous terms, and supply them either empty or filled with Medicines ready for sale. They will be happy to forward every information, Trade Lists, Terms, &c., to Chemists and others applied to for Homœopathic Remedies, Cocoa, &c. Export orders carefully packed and shipped on the shortest notice.

**THOMPSON & CAPPER, Homœopathic Chemists,****43, BOLD STREET, AND 4, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.****JOHN FREEMAN,****PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,****13, Blackfriars Road, and Collingwood Street, London, S.****(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1829.)**

Continues to supply his ORIGINAL LIQUID VEGETABLE ANNATTO COLOURING, upon the most Liberal Terms. He is constantly receiving Testimonials relative to the value of his superior preparation, not only from agriculturists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, but even from amateur agriculturists in Holland and America.

**Wholesale Prices** ..... **4s/**, **27/**, **16/**, **9/**, and **4/6** per dozen.

**Retail Prices** ..... **5/6**, **3/**, **1/9**, **1/**, and **6d.** each.

*Sold by Wholesale Houses in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.*

**SHEW CARDS AND COUNTER BILLS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.****N.B.—THE GENUINE IS SIGNED “JOHN FREEMAN.”****H. YOUNG,****FIRST INVENTOR OF WHITE FELT CORN PLASTERS,****6d. and 1s. per Box,****No. 31, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate Street, E.C.,**

BEGS to call the attention of Chemists and Druggists to the following prices of Corn Plasters, in glass-top boxes:—

White Felt Corn Plasters ..... 2/6 and 3/6 per gross

White Felt Bunion ditto ..... 7/ ”

Ditto, ditto, in boxes ..... at 5/ and 2/6 per dozen

Amadou Corn, in boxes ..... 2/6 ”

Ditto, ditto, loose ..... 2/3 ”

**A Newly Invented Shape of White Felt Corn Plaisters,**

In Boxes containing 15 at 1/ each, or 5/ per dozen.

The Label on each Box entered at Stationers' Hall. Cash with order. 5 per Cent. Cash.

**MORGAN'S FURNITURE POLISH.**

For producing, with much less than half the usual labour, a beautiful, brilliant, and permanent polish on all kinds of Furniture; the same satisfactory results are experienced, whether used on Furniture which has been previously rubbed with Oil, French Polish, or Varnish. Furniture which has been polished with this Composition will not become marked by hot dishes or the hand; in fact, its advantages and easy application are such, that where it is once used, the Proprietors are satisfied its superiority over all other preparations will be readily admitted and duly appreciated.

In Stone Bottles, with handsome and appropriate labels and *boxwood topped corks*, at 4/ and 8/ per dozen; and in small glass bottles, at 8d. and 1/4 per dozen.



# CONDY BROTHERS & CO.

15, GARLICK HILL, THAMES STREET, E.C.

LONDON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ESSENTIAL OIL MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

Drug Merchants, &c.

BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

## PRICE CURRENT.

JANUARY, 1860.

SUBJECT TO THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET.

ESSENTIAL OILS.			
Almonds	32/ lb.	Parsley	7/
Angelica	64/	Patchouli, Indian	3/ oz.
Aniseed	12/6	"    French	4/
Bergamot	10/	Peppermint, English	34/ lb.
super	13/	"    Hotchkiss'	17/6
Carraway, English	10/	"    Jauncey's	13/6
Foreign	7/6	"    American, comn.	10/
Cassia	18/	Petit Grain	4/ oz.
Cedar Wood	2/ oz.	Pimento	2/
Cedrat	1/6	Portugal	13/ lb.
Celery	6/	Rhodium	6/ oz.
Cinnamon	3/3	Rosemary	3/4 lb.
heary	4/6	Rose Wood	4/ oz.
leaf	4½d.	Sage	10/6 lb.
Citron	16/ lb.	Santal Wood	1/9 2/6 oz.
Citronelle	4d. 4½d. oz.	Sassafras	6/9 lb.
Winter's	5½d.	Spearmint	12/
Cloves, English	4/9 lb.	Thyme, Red	3/4
Foreign	5/6	White	5/
Coriander	6/ oz.	Verbena	10d. 1/ oz.
Dill	12/ lb.	"    Winter's	1/6
Fennel	8/	Vettiver	20/
Geranium, Indian	1/ oz.	Wintergreen	22/ lb.
Turkish	6/	FRUIT ESSENCES, &c.	
Juniper, English	36/ lb.	Celery	8/ lb.
Foreign	5/ 8/	Cherry	8/
Lavender, English	40/	Cocoa Nut	8/
Foreign	4/9 6/ 9/	Coltsfoot	8/
Spike	3/3	Currant, Black	8/
Lemon	8/ to 9/	Red	8/
super	10/6 to 12/	Jargonelle Pear	4/
Marjoram	10/	Melon	8/
Mace (expressed)	5½d. oz.	Nectar	8/
Neroli Pétale	16/	Orange	8/
Biggarade	12/	Peach	8/
Nutmegs	9d.	Pine Apple	7/
Orange	8/ lb.	Quince	8/
Otto de Rose	18/ oz.	Raspberry	6/
"    Virgin	28/	Ratafia	6/
		Ripston Apple	6/ lb.
		Strawberry	6/
		Vanille	16/
		Capsicine	4/6 oz
		Gingerine	2/
		Oil of Cognac, Brown	4/
		"    Green	16/
		"    Grape	50/ lb.
		Rum, Essence	20/
		Brandy, "	20/
		Assorted Quintessences,	
		per doz. 1 oz. boxes	7/6
		SUNDRIES.	
		Triple Extract of Cas-	
		sie, Jasmin, Orange	
		Flowers, &c.	10/6 lb.
		Violets	12/
		Aromatic Vinegar	6/ 8/6
		Orange Flower Water	9d.
		Rose Water	9d.
		Lavender Water	5/
		Musk Pods	16/ 38/ oz.
		Grain	40/ 70/
		Seeds	5/ lb.
		Orris Root, fine powder	10d.
		Tonquin Beans	5/9
		Carmine	3/6 6/ oz.
		Cochineal, Silver	6/ lb.
		Saffron	48/
		Artificial Oil Almonds	5/6
		Perfumed Oils	9/
		Pomades	10/
		Gum Benzoin	3/6 5/
		Balsam Copaib'	2/6
		Peru	6/
		Tolu	3/8
		Gum, Turkey	60/ cwt.
		"    picked	100/



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IVORY LETTER CLIPS, 3/ per dozen.

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HAIR PINS we are offering a variety of, at very low prices.

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40. Ditto, ditto, very handsome, relieved with flowers, ditto, ditto, ditto, per nest, 2/3

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Ditto

Ditto

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# INDEX OF ANNOUNCEMENTS,

## ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

### WITH TERMS TO THE TRADE.

NAME.	Page.	Terms.	Morgan Bros.' Terms.
Alderman .....	24, 25	Nos. 1, 2, 3 : 25, 30, 35, and 40 Guineas. Nos. 4, 4 : 40, 45, and 50 Gs. Nos. 5, 5 : 18 to 22 and 25 Gs. No. 6 : 15 and 25 Gs. No. 7 : 17 Gs. Nos. 8, 8 : 12 to 14 and 15 Gs. No. 9 : 42 Gs. No. 10 : 45 Gs. Nos. 11, 11 : 27 Gs., with a head, 35 Gs. No. 12 : 16 Gs., with a head, 25 Gs. 10 per cent. cash	10 per cent. cash, 7½ per cent. to a/c.
Assistants Wanted .....	2, 3	.....	
Barnett, S. ....	34	.....	10 per cent. cash, 7½ per cent. to a/c
Bee, F. W. ....	31	Those lately sold at 2½, 7/6 per doz.; larger size, 12/ do.; Goblets, half-pints, 24/ do.; Do., handsomely carved, various, from 3/6 each; Do., handsomely mounted in electro-plate, (bowl removable at pleasure), 12/ do.; Do., carved in wood, 14/6 do.; Boxes for cups, 2/6 per doz.	Same to a/c.
Benson Brothers .....	52	.....	
Bewlay and Co. ....	19	Not given	
Bowles and Sons .....	43	.....	
Britten, G. ....	33	Nett cash	Same to a/c.
Brown and Polson .....	51	Corn Flour 56/ per cwt. nett Starch Powder 40/ "	Corn Flour 56/ per cwt. nett Starch Powder 40/ " Sand Balls 4/ and 7/.
Burton, H. J. and S. ....	12	.....	
Businesses .....	1	.....	
Carburet of Iron .....	5	.....	7/6 per dozen, or packed, in 2 doz. deal-boxes, with handsome show card on lid, at 15/ per box. Nett to a/c.
Carlhan and Corbiere ...	28	Nett	Same.
Carter and Co. ....	22	.....	
Child .....	36	.....	Hair Brushes, No. 71, 96/ per dozen, and No. 72, 126/ per dozen; Flesh Brush, No. 75, 96/ per dozen, nett to a/c.
Cleaver, F. S. ....	23	.....	
Coles .....	28	.....	
Condy, Brothers, and Co. ....	57	.....	
Condy .....	18, 39	.....	Quarts, 30/ per doz.; pints, 18/ per doz.; half-pints, 9/ per doz. Patent Fluid— Green, 4/6, 9/6, 18/ per dozen. Crimson, 8/6, 16/6, 33/6 " " Health Powder, 12/ and 20/ per dozen; Ozonised Water, 16/ and 28/ per dozen. Nett to a/c.
Cooke and Co. ....	26	.....	
Cray and Co. ....	33	.....	
Davenport, J. T. ....	49	.....	
Davis, John .....	20	5 per cent. cash.	5 per cent. to a/c.
Devonald .....	31	.....	5/6, 10/6 Nett to a/c.
Edwards, W. ....	35	Nett cash	
Fell, R. ....	47	Net	
Flower T. S. ....	27	Not given	About 33½ " from retail
Ford, Shapland, and Co. ....	27	.....	
Freeman, T. W. ....	51	1/ packets 9/ per doz. 11/, 22/, and 44/ per doz.	
Freeman, J. ....	56	.....	
Fullwood and Co. ....	21	.....	Quarts, 48/; Pints, 27/; ½ do., 16/; ¼ do., 9/; ⅓ do., 4/6. Treble strength cake, 4/6; Imperial, 4/6. Same to a/c.
Gibbons and Wills .....	28	25 per cent. off.	
Glenn, W. D. ....	45	.....	
Hales .....	23	.....	
Hadrot and Avril .....	14	.....	
Harris and Co. ....	49	Nett cash	
Hawke, W. ....	28	.....	
Holmes, Hunt .....	20	.....	
Howell, J. ....	22	.....	
Howlett, Samuel .....	20	Not given	
Hudson and Son .....	30	"	
Humpage .....	1	.....	
Hunter .....	35	Nett	Same.

NAME.	Page.	Terms.	Morgan Bros.' Terms.
Isaacs and Son.....	27	....	
Johnson.....	52	....	
Kidston, Filmer, and Co.	23	....	
Lamacraft and Co. ....	53	....	
Lang and Co. ....	53	No. 1, 12/; No. 2, 14/.	No. 1, 12/; No. 2, 14/.
Lawrie, Blott, and Co. ..	30	4/ and 7/6 per dozen nett cash.	Same to a/c.
Lunar Caustic.....	35	....	3/ per dozen.
Lindsey, M. J. ....	64	25 per cent. cash	25 per cent. to a/c.
Liquid Dye.....	42	....	In Boxes of 1/2-dozen, assorted, 2 mauve, 1 pink, 1 yellow, 1 blue, 1 green, 8/ per dozen bottles; if all pink, 10/ per dozen.
Mathey-Caylus.....	26	....	Are reduced from 30/ and 36/ to 24/ and 30/
Miscellaneous.....	4, 5	....	
Moore.....	33	Nett cash.	Nett to a/c.
Morgan Brothers.....	43	....	
Morton, H. A. ....	31	....	
Newbery and Sons.....	27, 33, 48, 43, 51	"	
Norcross and Co.....	53	....	
Nye, S. ....	32	Nett cash	Nett to a/c.
Page and Tibbs.....	46	....	
Paton and Charles.....	51	....	
Pearce, J. ....	8	....	
Pears, A. and F. ....	44	....	
Pinaud and Meyer.....	40, 41	....	Nett to a/c.
Perfume Lamp.....	19	....	
Phillips, C.....	22	2 pint wire-covered, each, 13/; 3 pint ditto, 16/; 5 pint ditto, fancy, 23/; 3 pint china foot, ditto, 20/; 2 pint 2 pint powders, per doz., 16/; 3 pint ditto, 22/. 2 1/2 per cent. cash.	Same.
Phillips, J.....	37	....	
Pickering, J.....	28	....	Polishing Paste in pots, 3/ and 6/ per doz.; tin boxes, 15/ per gross; in chip boxes, 7/ and 13/6 per gross; Furniture Polish, 2/, 4/9, 8/, and 14/ per doz.; Plate Powder, 4/6 and 8/ per doz.
Pindar, Charles.....	8	....	
Pottow.....	49	....	
Price's Candle Company	29	....	
Prockter.....	49	....	33 1/2 per cent. to a/c.
Pulvermacher and Co. ..	17	....	
Reliance Assurance Co...	59	....	
Richardson and Co.....	34, 47	....	
Robinson and Son.....	39	Not given	
Robson and Soul.....	30	Price List on application	
Rossiter, G. ....	21	Not given	13/ per doz. to a/c.
Rumsey, W. S. ....	13	....	
Schieffelin and Co.....	52	....	
Summers.....	33	....	
Turner, H., and Co.....	19	....	
Thomson and Bailey....	21	Black and coloured in spouted glass, 3/3 and 6/ per doz.; copying and co- loured in spouted stone bottles, 3/, 6/, 11/ and 20/ per doz.; black in stone spouted bottles, 3/, 6/, and 12/ per doz.; 1d. glass, 6/ per gross; 1d. stone, 5/ per gross.	Same to a/c.
		Bengal Blue—	Same to a/c.
		1d. 2d. 4d. 6d. 1s. 2s.	
		7 1/ 2/ 3/6 7/ 12/ per doz.	
Thompson and Capper ..	31, 56	....	
Welvetrees, Harper.....	7	....	
Wick and Co.....	13	....	
Want Situations.....	2	....	
Wright, R. and G. A.....	37	....	
Young, H.....	56	White Felt Chest Protectors, 7/, 10/, 13/, and 16/ per doz. 5 per cent. on large orders for cash.	





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